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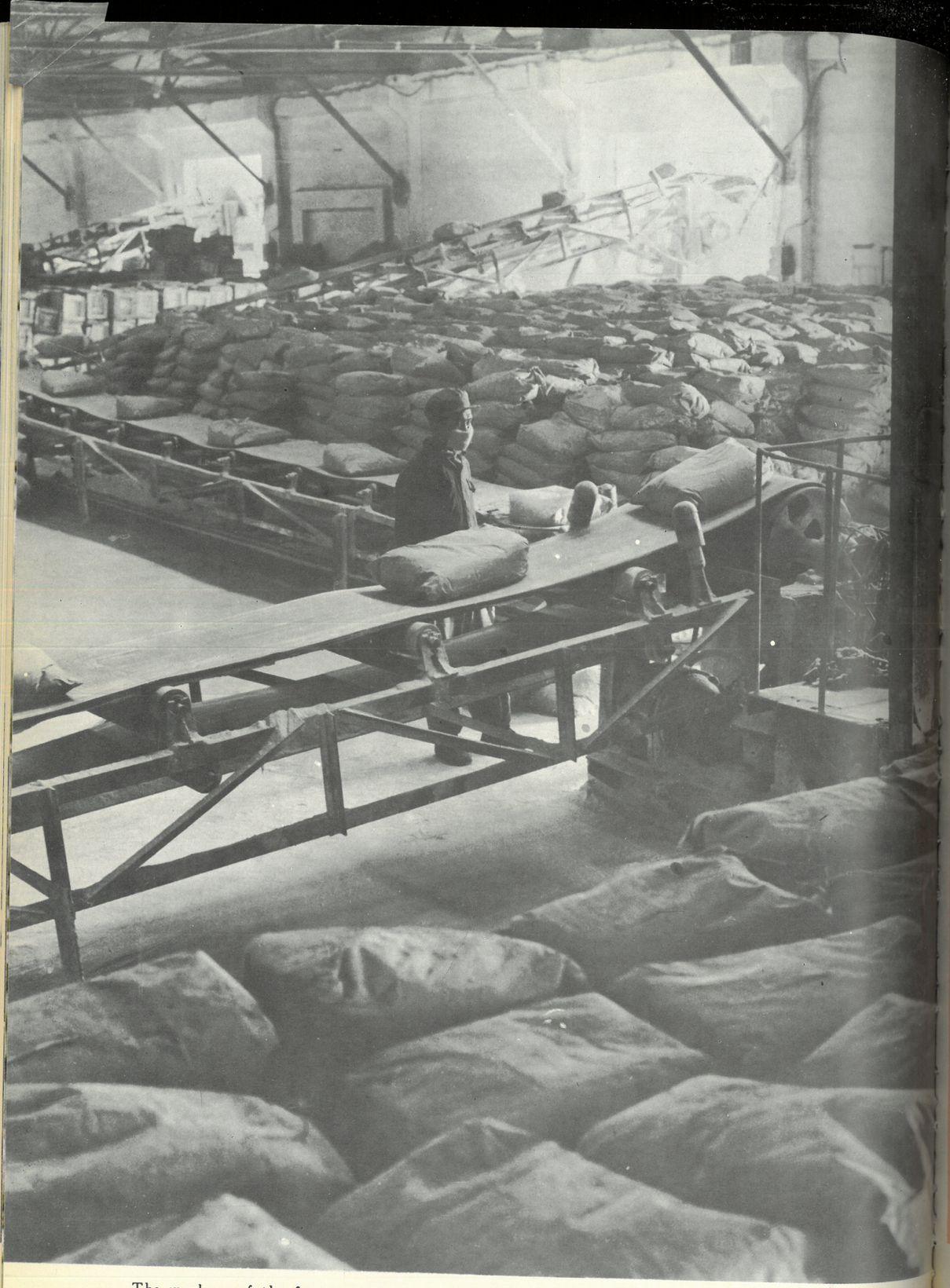

The workers of the factory where Ju Won Shik works are producing more agricultural chemicals every day and sending them to the countryside, upholding the great Ten-point Political Programme announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung

Korea Today

FRONT COVER: The Mangyongdae Revolutionary School is situated in the historic Mangyongdae where Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, spent his childhood.

The bereft children of revolutionaries are studying to their hearts' content at this school, the building site of which was selected personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, after the liberation and are growing into continuers of the Korean revolution, firmly arming themselves with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung to act on the expectations of the paternal Leader who always shows the parental affection and care for them. They often visit the house where the paternal Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung spent his childhood and learn from his revolutionary family and his traits in his childhood.

Photo by Sok Chol

BACK COVER: Spring in Mangyongdae

Photo by Oh Dong Jun

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CONTENTS

Mangyongdae 2

Following the Teachings of the Leader 8

Embodiment of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Great Idea of *Juche* Is the Guarantee for Victory of Our Revolution 12

Daean Work System 16

Inheriting the Immortal Cause 19

Traditional Korean Painting "Comrade Kim Il Sung Proclaiming the Founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army" 25

A Chollima Tunnelling Company Advancing . . 26

New Housing Construction in Farm Villages . . . 23

In Defence of the Headquarters . . . . . HAN IK SU 30

Following the Example of Anti-Japanese Fighters 34

Eternal Glory to Bochonbo! . . . . . KIM DONG SON 36

Following the Banner of the D.P.R.K. 38

National Day of the Tanzanian People . . . 41

We Express Militant Solidarity with the Fighting African Peoples 42

A Visit to the Military Demarcation Line . . . . DHANAPALA WEERASEKERA 43

Sports and Culture 44

Right after the liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung established the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School for the bereft children of revolutionaries in the historic Mangyongdae. Photo shows Comrade Kim Il Sung with pupils at the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School

MANGYONGDAE

ABOUT 12 kilometres southwest of Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, is Mangyongdae flanked by the Daedong River. It is said that this place was so named because it presents ten thousand landscapes.

At this village on April 15, 1912 was born Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed genius-commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement, who has brought the Korean people so worthwhile and happy a life as we see today.

The historic Mangyongdae, the cradle of the Korean revolution and the place dear to the hearts of the Korean people, is always crowded with visitors from all parts of the country. There they recall Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary family and his arduous but brilliant path of revolution to model after the Leader respectfully.

In Mangyongdae is the house where Comrade Kim Il Sung, after his birth at a revolutionary home, spent his childhood receiving education in patriotism from his parents.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, father of Comrade Kim Il Sung, stood in the van of the independence movement for the freedom and independence of the fatherland against the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea and their cruel oppression and exploitation of the Korean people.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an unbending anti-Japanese fighter and ardent patriot, organized anti-Japanese organizations for the country's restoration and freedom and liberation of the people and led the broad anti-Japanese masses, banding them together in the ranks of struggle.

As a revolutionary-patriotic educator, he also made efforts to bring up the younger generation, while personally organizing and guiding patriotic cultural and political work among the rural youths.

In the course of his struggle for the country's independence, he was arrested and imprisoned by the Japanese imperialist police.

After release, pledging to achieve independence of Korea at the cost of his blood, he left his dear native place, Mangyongdae. And in the areas along the Amrok River and in Northeast China he devoted his whole life only to the restoration of the fatherland with the unyielding revolutionary spirit.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an ardent revolutionary and educator, reared all his family members and relatives into patriots, revolutionaries, while carrying on revolutionary activities.

Mr. Kim Hyong Kwon, Comrade Kim Il Sung's uncle, too, started the revolutionary activities at his early age under the influence of his brother Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and dedicated his life to Korea's independence.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, Comrade Kim Il Sung's mother, as wife of a revolutionary, mother of a revolutionary and as a fighter for emancipation of women, devotedly assisted her husband in his revolutionary activity not yielding to manifold difficulties and persecution and endeavoured to educate her sons in the patriotic spirit. In particular, after Comrade Kim Il Sung started the revolutionary activity, she did everything to help him in his revolutionary work daring all dangers and devoted herself to the revolutionary work as chairwoman of a women's association.

Born into such a revolutionary family, Comrade Kim Il Sung received much education in patriotism from his parents from childhood, went through all difficulties and ordeals in various places, at home and abroad, following his father who was carrying on the revolutionary work, and experienced to the marrow the sorrow and sufferings of the Korean people who were deprived of their country by the Japanese imperialists. He grew up in such an environment.

In and around the old home of Comrade Kim Il Sung in his native place are preserved many historic materials showing his home environment and his childhood.

This straw-roofed house resided by Comrade Kim Il Sung's family since the days of his great-grandfather is well preserved. In this house are kept furniture and farm implements which his parents and ancestors used.

An ash tree which, it is said, Comrade Kim Il Sung in his childhood climbed up to catch the rainbow, the "warship-shaped rock" on which he would play at soldiers, the site of a swing where his mother used to educate him—these are found around his old home. Besides, on Mangyong Hill which he would climbed accompanying his father there are historic spots such as the places where he read books by his father's help and wrestled with friends, the sliding rock, and a well. All these are the reminders of the childhood of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

At a village named Chilgol, 2 kilometres away from the old home of Comrade Kim Il Sung, there is the house of his mother's parents, from which he attended the Changdok Primary School (the present Changdok Middle School). Also around the house are a place where he played at soldiers in his school days and the site of a log bridge across which he carried younger children on his back like his real brothers. (At present the old home of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the house of his mother's parents are the branch pavilions of the Museum of the Korean Revolution.)

Each tree and rock in the scenic Mangyongdae is so closely associated with the traits of Comrade Kim Il Sung in his childhood. People can not pass by it without emotion.

Every visitor to this historic place piously recall the great revolutionary exploits of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, as well as his childhood.

Many friends from foreign lands also visit Mangyongdae. Mr. Youssouf Bator Denbele, head of the delegation of the Sudanese Union

The old home of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, at Mangyongdae

Party of Mali, who visited Mangyongdae last year, expressed his impression.

"We pay our deep respect to Premier Kim Il Sung for his great achievements in the Korean revolution.

"Premier Kim Il Sung and all his family fought for the revolution.

"We are confident that his revolutionary cause will surely be victorious because the entire Korean people are following him as one man..."

Indeed, Comrade Kim Il Sung enjoys absolute support and trust and boundless respect from the entire people because he has unswervingly led the Korean revolution along the road to a great victory for the past forty-odd years, taking destinies of the fatherland and the nation upon himself, because of his immortal services to the fatherland and the people and high virtue.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was fourteen years old when his father was arrested by the Japanese imperialist police in Popyong for his revolutionary activities. On hearing the news, he left Mangyongdae for a thousand-*ri* solitary journey on foot to Pataokou where his father had lived. At Popyong he made a firm resolution, looking back at the mountains and rivers of the fatherland, before he crossed the Amrok River.

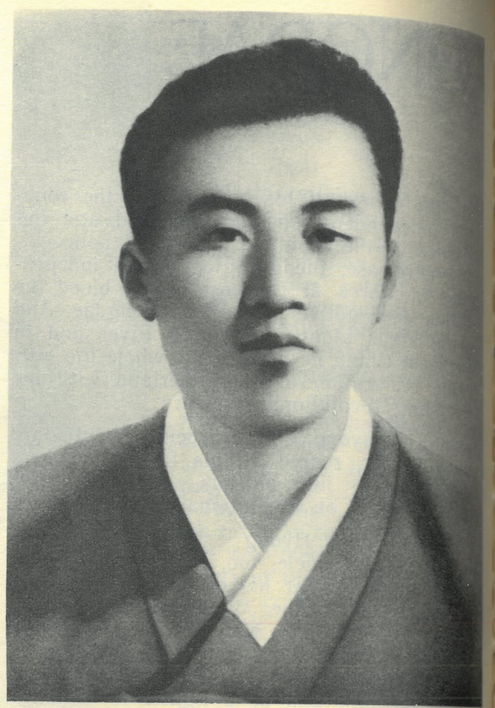
"I was fourteen years old when I ferried over the Amrok River with a firm resolution not to come back before Korea regained its independence. Then young as I was, I hardly choked down the sorrow at the thought when I could again step on this land, when I could come back to this land where I had grown and the graves of the ancestors lay, singing the 'Song of the Amrok' composed by someone unknown."

Comrade Kim Il Sung crossed the Amrok with such a firm determination. He made up his mind to attain the restoration of the fatherland without fail, the cause his father had failed to complete, in pursuance of his father's will.

Thus Comrade Kim Il Sung came out in the revolutionary struggle with the burning wish and fighting spirit of liberating the fatherland and gaining the independence of the country at any cost. It was 1926 when he was yet fifteen years old.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, with a correct grasp of socio-historical circumstances prevailing in Korea from the late 1920's to the early 1930's, organized and led the organizational and propaganda work among youths and students and the mass movement, energetically exploring the road to the restoration and prosperity of the fatherland and people. He also constantly carried on the preparations for forming the armed force.

Already in his middle school days, Comrade Kim Il Sung united the broad masses of youths in the struggle against Japanese imperialism



Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, father of Comrade Kim Il Sung

and armed them with class consciousness as well as anti-Japanese thought.

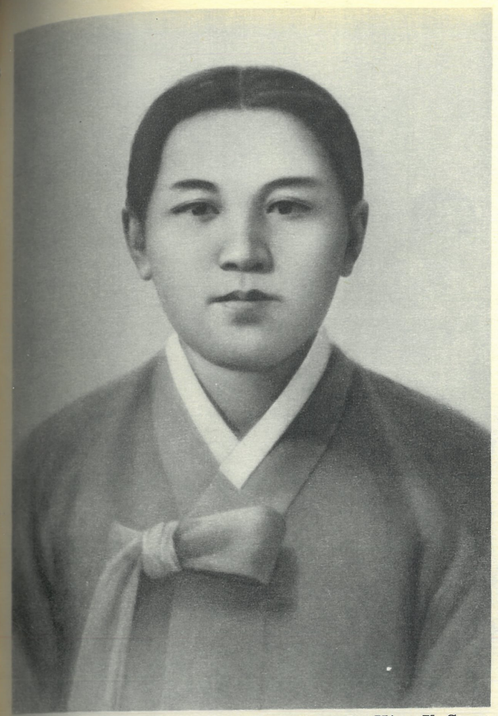
Meanwhile, Comrade Kim Il Sung not only united many progressive youths and students but became the leader winning their highest respect and trust.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was arrested by the enemy and confined in the Kirin prison for his activity as a leader of the Communist Youth League.

The early revolutionary movement of Comrade Kim Il Sung—the struggle to establish contact with the communists scattered in various districts, breaking through the enemy's strict cordon, the underground activity in the vast rural areas, the preparations for forming the anti-Japanese armed force, etc.—was filled with every sort of storm and ordeal.

Even in the days when the Korean revolution was undergoing difficulties and the prospects of the revolution were gloomiest, Comrade Kim Il Sung, convinced of the attainment of the restoration of the fatherland and the victory of the cause of communism, opened up originally a new road for the Korean revolutionary movement and led the Korean people along the victorious road, relying on the inexhaustible strength of the masses.

In the early thirties, Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific and theoretic analysis of the objective requirements and trend of the develop-



Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, mother of Comrade Kim Il Sung

ment of the revolutionary movement and anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle in our country and personally organized and unfolded the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Thus, Comrade Kim Il Sung developed the communist movement and national-liberation struggle in Korea to a higher stage.

In the most trying period when the Korean revolution presented a very gloomy outlook and the fate of our nation was at stake owing to the Japanese imperialists' fascist colonial rule, the Korean communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung took arms and unfolded the heroic armed struggle, thereby dealing repeated bitter blows at the Japanese imperialists, giving the hope of and confidence in the revival of the nation to the Korean people who were groaning under national oppression and exploitation. Thus they vigorously pushed ahead with the all-round revolutionary struggle of the Korean people.

On the one hand Comrade Kim Il Sung personally took up arms and delivered fatal blows at the robber Japanese imperialism in the whole territory of the fatherland, crossing ridges of Mt. Baekdu in the cold and snowstorms, on the other hand he mapped out a great plan of restoring the fatherland and a programme of building a people's Korea in the liberated fatherland.

In the flames of the brilliant anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged by

Mr. Kim Hyong Kwon, uncle of Comrade Kim Il Sung

Mr. Kim Chol Ju, younger brother of Comrade Kim Il Sung

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant revolutionary achievements and rich experiences many-sided and profound in contents were gained—the organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, the upbuilding of the revolutionary armed forces, the founding of the people's revolutionary power, the formation of the anti-Japanese national united front, etc.—and the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and people were established. All these will shine forever in the history of the revolutionary movement of our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, who had led for 15 years the anti-Japanese armed struggle to a glorious victory overcoming the unprecedented

Comrade Kim Il Sung is educated in patriotism by his father (Oil painting)

adversities, and the guerilla army led by him defeated Japanese imperialism and at last won a brilliant victory of the liberation of the fatherland.

Comrade Kim Il Sung returned home in triumph.

Under the complex situation prevailing after the country's liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung, smashing all empty talks, indicated to our people a correct way of building a new country and vigorously organized and mobilized them to its realization.

Mangyongdae—the cradle of revolution where Comrade Kim Il Sung cultivated his high ambition to restore the fatherland in his childhood and the native place where his aged grandparents awaited him—was halfway between Pyongyang and Nampo. But Comrade Kim Il Sung drove down the Pyongyang-Nampo road to visit first the workers at the Kangsun Steel Works, not stopping at Mangyongdae though he pined for it even in his dreams and it was within calling distance. And then he visited ordinary workers of factories, mines and collieries and peasants at villages and talked with them far into the night and taught them what they as masters of the country should do. It was after he met the Korean people at the historic Pyongyang city mass rally (October, 1945) that he made a call at Mangyongdae, his native place.

Even under the complex situation after the liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung held consistently to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and thoroughly established *Juche* in leading the revolution and construction and carried through the class line and mass line in all work; he set forth correct lines and policies of struggle at each stage of the revolution and ingeniously organized and mobilized the masses of the people to their realization.

Under his leadership, the Korean people carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and laid a revolutionary, democratic base in a short time after the liberation, won a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War repulsing the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had boasted of being the "mightiest" in the world, and attained a splendid triumph in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Today in the northern half of the Republic, thanks to the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung, a socialist system free from exploitation and oppression has been firmly established which our people has so much longed for and our revolutionary forerunners had fought shedding

I Will Restore the Fatherland in Pursuance of My Father's Will (Oil painting)

blood for and our country has turned into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with the firm foundation of an independent national economy.

Thanks to the correct self-defence line put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our People's Army has grown into a cadre army tempered politically and ideologically and armed with modern military technique, each of its fighters being a match for one hundred, and the entire people have been armed and the whole land has turned into an impregnable fortress. As a result, we are now possessed of the defence capabilities powerful enough to repel the enemy at a stroke no matter when and where he may attack us.

Under our socialist system all people live in harmony valuing and loving each other; our people are leading a happy life without worry about clothing and food. Happy today is good, but a still more brilliant tomorrow is better. Therefore, the greater their happiness and joys become, the more deeply thankful the entire Korean people feel to the Workers' Party of Korea and their paternal Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Whenever they think of their happiness of today, the people renew their firm resolve to devote themselves single-heartedly to the Leader and to defend him with their lives upholding his lofty idea.

The people in the northern half of the Republic, rallied steel-strong with one mind and one will around the Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, are waging a vigorous struggle to thoroughly implement the line of carrying on the economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel set forth by him, liberate the South Korean people who are groaning under the U.S. imperialist occupation, accomplish the cause of the unification of the fatherland and to attain the nation-wide victory of our revolution.

All visitors to Mangyongdae, the place dear to the hearts of the 40 million Korean people and the cradle of the Korean revolution, learn with a feeling of boundless reverence and affection from the path of sanguinary revolutionary struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, traversed for the past forty-odd years and are fully determined to arm themselves firmly with his revolutionary ideas, revolutionize and *working-classize* themselves and march forward confidently along the road of victory and glory following his teachings in any adversity.

Comrade Kim Il Sung giving on-the-spot guidance to the Hwanghae Iron Works

FOLLOWING THE TEACHINGS OF THE LEADER

Under the leadership of the great Leader Premier Kim Il Sung, our people have established a socialist system in the northern half of the Republic and converted their country into a developed socialist industrial-agricultural state with the independent foundation of the national economy. Premier Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the Korean revolution, making a penetrating analysis of the objective and subjective conditions of the country at every stage of development of the revolution, has put forth new lines and policies based on the Marxist-Leninist principles.

Premier Kim Il Sung, proceeding from the firm idea of *Juche* and the independent stand, has worked out a number of original lines and policies—the line of establishing a democratic base, the strategic base of the Korean revolution, in the northern half of the country after the liberation; the creative policy of socialist transformation of the economic form prior to technical reconstruction; the basic line of economic construction of ensuring the priority growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture; the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method of work, the Daean work system and a new system of directing agriculture which are the methods of leadership and management suited to the new conditions created in the course of economic development; "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" elucidating the final solution for the agrarian question; the line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel; and the policy of revolutionizing and *working-classizing* the whole society—and organized and mobilized the entire working people to their implementation.

Even in the days when he was busy with the affairs of state, taking upon himself the heavy burden of the revolution and construction, Premier Kim Il Sung visited factories, rural and fishing villages, mines and lumberjacks' villages and gave on-the-spot guidance to the work of people there and showed scrupulous concern for their health and livelihood.

Indeed, there is no place in the country the Leader did not visit and his warm solicitude did not reach.

The Hwanghae Iron Works, one of the big metallurgical centres of our country, is unthinkable apart from the on-the-spot guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung who has visited this works on 19 occasions since the country's liberation.

The path the Hwanghae Iron Works has traversed is a glorious one directly connected with the personal guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung who has led the country and people to one victory after another, always sharing joys and sorrows with the people.

Like all cities and villages in our country, this works was savagely destroyed by the vicious U.S. imperialist aggressors in the three-year Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953). During the war they dumped two large-size bombs on every square metre of the compound of the works, reducing it to ashes.

As soon as the war was over on July 27, 1953, the workers of this plant came out to the work place carrying shovels and picks with them, but they did not know what to start with and how.

Just at this juncture (It was the third day after the war) a happy news came to them that the Premier was coming to the works. Delighted workers dashed out towards the front gate of the works to welcome him.

Premier Kim Il Sung pressed one by one the hands of the workers and said:

"I longed to see you even during the war. Well, haven't you got any wound?"

And then he looked round the works, accompanied by them. The grounds were overgrown with weeds, littered with twisted iron girds and riddled with bomb craters, leaving no space to plant a foot on. But he took the trouble of making a close round of the plant. Pointing out that if they display the same herculean strength with which they crushed Yankee scoundrels, they would certainly be able to rehabilitate their works with success, he encouraged the workers:

"We should not be discouraged, Comrades. We have knocked down the Yankee scoundrels and won the war, haven't we? We'll win victory in the future, too... We have a heroic people and no small amount of reserves available in reconstruction..." Then he showed the direction the workers should follow in the reconstruction of the works.

Premier Kim Il Sung stressed:

"The reconstruction of the people's economy must begin with that of heavy industry and the reconstruction of the Hwanghae Iron Works must start from the restoration of the open hearths so that we can get iron necessary for the rehabilitation of all branches of the people's economy." Then he gave instructions in detail to the workers that the open hearths should not be recovered in the former state but enlarged two times.

Premier Kim Il Sung, firmly convinced in victory in the days of the severe war, had not only worked out the sagacious strategy and tactics but made preparations for materializing a far-reaching plan of building up an independent national economy after the victory in the war. Now he set forth the bold and clear-cut orientation of rehabilitation and construction even under the extremely difficult circumstances in which the country literally had nothing—neither bricks nor iron.

Immediately after the liberation, when the workers of the works were rehabilitating the installations which had been destroyed by the Japanese imperialists before they fled from Korea, Premier Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to the works. He shared joys with the smelters on the day when the first molten iron flowed out from the open hearths and highly appreciated the success of the workers and encouraged them:

"You should erect a bigger open hearth on the site of the former small one demolished by the Yankee scoundrels and build brick houses on the site of the old grass-roofed cottages so that you can show them the mettle of the Korean people in rehabilitation and construction, too."

In order to act upon the instructions of the Leader, the whole works came out in a vigorous labour struggle for the rehabilitation and construction.

Although everything was lacking—manpower, materials and technicians—the workers strove to rehabilitate their works along the clear-cut direction of Premier Kim Il Sung, making a full use of even a scrap of iron and pooling their wisdom.

In this way, they built an open hearth twice the size of the old one on the site of the open hearth destroyed by the Yankee scoundrels, and this was followed by the preparations for recovering the rolling equipment and building a blast furnace and a coke oven.

Though great successes were scored thanks to the burning zeal of the workers to execute the Leader's teachings, many a bottleneck cropped up before them who were determined to advance more quickly.

The country just embarked upon the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan which was designed to lay the

foundation for industrialization in the wake of the successful implementation of the post-war Three-Year People's Economic Plan (1954-1956). Just at that time, on January 7, 1957, Premier Kim Il Sung visited the works again.

Then the domestic and international situations were complex. In addition to this, the country keenly felt the shortage of materials, manpower and funds which were needful for the implementation of the vast Five-Year Plan. Even under such difficult circumstances, Premier Kim Il Sung placed trust on the strength of the working masses; he called on the workers at the Kangson Steel Works to bring home to them the country's situation and instructed them to tap the latent reserves to the maximum for increased production of steel. In the course of this struggle the great Chollima movement was born in our country.

After his visit to the Kangson Steel Works, Comrade Kim Il Sung came to the working class of the Hwanghae Iron Works. He brought the conditions of the country home to the workers and, together with them, found out the latent reserves and mapped out the plan to turn out more iron and build a blast furnace as fast as possible.

The workers of this works who had gone through fire and water to carry through to the end the demand of the Party and the teachings of the Leader, produced 140,000 tons of steel that year from the open hearth the rated capacity of which had been said to be 100,000 tons. The construction site of the blast furnace also seethed like a crucible with the labour struggle of the builders. They, braving the biting cold of 25-28 degrees below zero, completed the top of the blast furnace, 60 metres high, in only two months. Their creative wisdom wrought out a miracle: they assembled a 60-ton downcomer on the ground and mounted it on the top of the furnace at one breath. The machine repair workers recovered the destroyed blower which, it had been thought, could never be restored again.

In this way, a most up-to-date blast furnace, twice as big as the one which the Japanese imperialists had taken seven years to build, and a coke oven were built in a short period of slightly over one year by the Korean people's own efforts and with their own technique. On April 30, 1958 the commissioning ceremony was held in the presence of Comrade Premier. That year the workers of the Hwanghae Iron Works increased the output by 40 per cent as against the previous year and sent more iron and structural steel to different fields of the people's economy.

During the Five-Year Plan period the works witnessed an unprecedented growth in its output: in 1959 the output of steel went up to 129 per cent, pig iron to 229 per cent and structural steel to 227 per cent as against the previous year.

But production failed to keep pace with the ever-increasing requirements of all parts of the country for iron and steel as the country's socialist construction developed in depth.

It was at this very time that Premier Kim Il Sung, though he was very busy, visited the works again. Staying in the works for several days, he looked round it, talked with the workers and attended the meeting of the Party organization of the steel shop to grasp the factory work as a whole.

Having realized that the functionaries' guidance failed to keep pace with the developing reality, he gave a historic teaching at the enlarged meeting of the Party committee of the Hwanghae Iron Works on September 4, 1959 that priority should be given to determined objects in tackling all problems, and the main link grasped with full might and every force concentrated on it.

Following Comrade Premier's teachings, the working class of the Hwanghae Iron Works first concentrated their energy on the production of pig iron, normalized it at a higher level, and then completed the construction of the thick and thin steel-plate shops and set about building the No. 2 blast furnace.

Both organizational works in production and technical guidance were concentrated on solving the main link.

As a result, great strides forward were made at the Hwanghae Iron Works. In only a year after Comrade Premier's visit to this works, the utility rate of the blast furnace and open hearth was remarkably elevated, the per-capita output value rapidly increased and all production processes were normalized at a higher level.

With the completion of the No. 2 blast furnace and the No. 2 coke oven in 1961, the works grew bigger.

The works was confronted with a more enormous task to implement the grand Seven-Year Plan. It was essential to improve the management of the works in conformity with the new conditions in which the scale of production was extended and its tasks were enormous.

During his on-the-spot guidance in August 1962, Premier Kim Il Sung gave the instructions that political work should be given priority in the management of the works so as to enlist the strength of the masses and that the Daean work system should be introduced.

In particular, the on-the-spot guidance of Comrade Premier to the works in January 1965 was an epoch-making event in further developing the Daean work system in an all-round way.

In this guidance for establishing the revolutionary work methods suited to the Daean work system in accordance with the then situation of the country that demanded to comprehensively and more vigorously push ahead with socialist construction of the country, the Leader elucidated in detail the way of making the superiors and the subordinates unite with one will, more firmly establishing the collective leadership of the Party committee instead of the sole authority of an individual and bringing their creativeness into the fullest play by actively enlisting the masses in the management of the works.

Acting upon the instructions Premier Kim Il Sung gave on many occasions since then, the employees of the works have reinforced the production processes and made management more meticulous, and thus the works, a big, more combined metallurgical centre, has come to display its might.

The working class of the works who have laid one of the firm cornerstones of an independent economy acting upon the teachings of the Leader, are waging the more intense struggle for increased production to implement the Party's new, revolutionary line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel. They overfulfilled the plan for 1966 on all indices. Last year they, true to the instructions of Comrade Premier, built and commissioned a zinc-plated sheet shop and thus are contributing greatly to the improvement of the people's livelihood.

In the 20-odd years from the day of the country's liberation to this date Premier Kim Il Sung has not only given scrupulous guidance to and shown all solicitude for the building of the works into a large combined metallurgical centre as it is today, but also directed meticulous care to the life of the workers.

There is no place in Songrim where the Hwanghae Iron Works is—streets, villages, work places, workers' boarding houses and dwelling houses—which his paternal love does not reach.

Therefore, Byon Ki Ho working at the blast furnace shop always speaks of Comrade Premier who called at his home on a cold winter night of 1965. When he, hearing someone's voice at the door, opened it and saw the Premier smiling all over his face, he was too moved to utter words of welcome to him instantly.

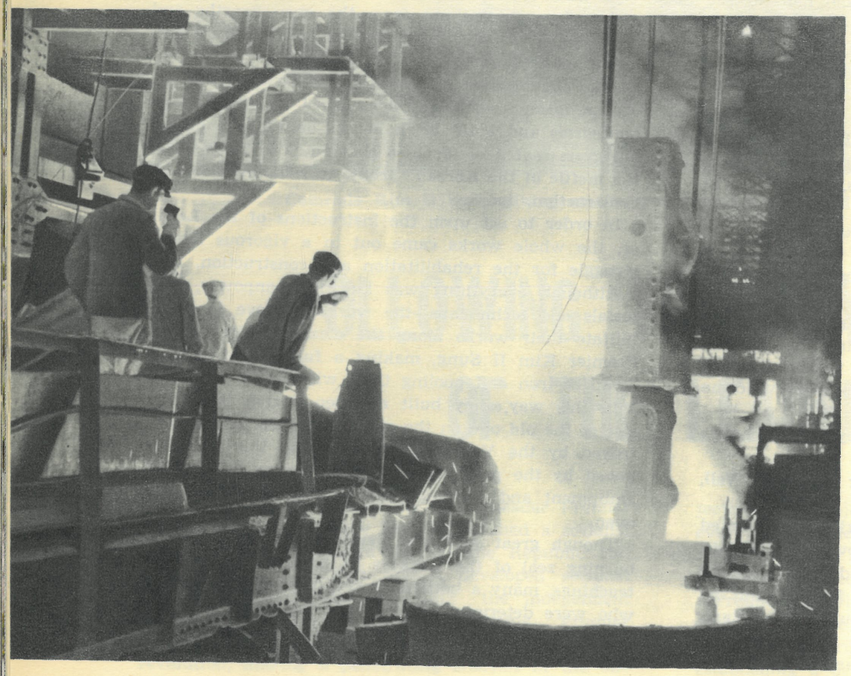
"I'm sorry for visiting you so late. Is your room well heated on this cold day?... I called at your home on the way."

Comrade Premier entered the kitchen and asked the hostess whether she got enough supply of side dishes and fuel and whether her children studied hard, and then touched every corner of the room to examine how it was warmed up.

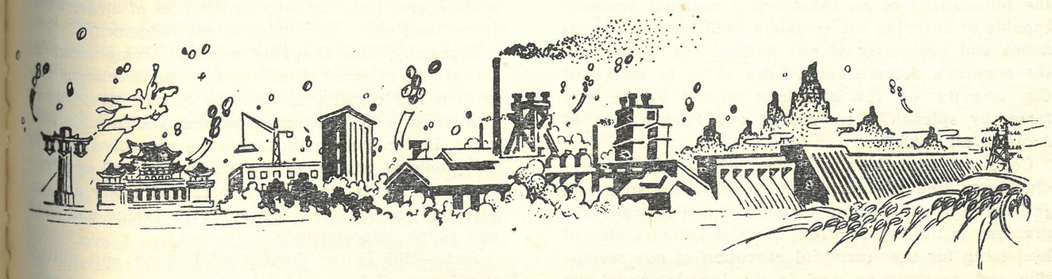
Though he was very busy with the affairs of state, like this he was anxious about the living of an ordinary worker.

Thanks to such warm care, modern houses for tens of thousands of families, all kinds of public service facilities, a large-scale cold-storage factory and an egg farm have been constructed in the city of Songrim of today.

Under the wise leadership and great solicitude of Premier Kim Il Sung, the working class of the Hwanghae Iron Works, firmly standing at the outpost of socialist construction—"Height 1211" (a hill of strategic importance which the fighters of our People's Army defended to the last through their heroic struggle in the Fatherland Liberation War), are continuously accelerating the Chollima onrush to turn out more iron needed in economic construction and defence upbuilding.



Upholding wholeheartedly the Leader's on-the-spot instructions, the smelters at the Hwanghae Iron Works are making innovations in production every day to turn out more steel for the economic construction and defence upbuilding



Embodiment of Comrade KIM IL SUNG'S Great Idea of JUCHE Is the Guarantee for Victory of Our Revolution

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, announced the Political Programme of the Government "Let Us Embody More Thoroughly the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-Sustenance and Self-Defence in All Fields of State Activity" at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the Ten-point Political Programme, Comrade Kim Il Sung dynamically verified the correctness and great vitality of the idea of *Juche* of the Workers' Party of Korea and gave programmatic instructions as to accelerating the socialist construction and hastening the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution by splendidly embodying the idea of *Juche* in all fields of state activity.

The Political Programme gave an all-round, deep-going elucidation of the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the revolutionary contents of the lines and policies of the Party in which it is embodied, and the great significance of the idea of *Juche* in the revolution and construction. It also summed up the activities of our Party and Government for embodying the idea of *Juche* in the revolutionary practice and put forth the tasks confronting them under the present situation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the first point of the Ten-point Political Programme:

"The Government of the Republic will implement with all consistency the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence to consolidate the political independence of the country, build up more solidly the foundations of an independent national economy capable of ensuring the complete unification, independence and prosperity of our nation, and to increase the country's defence capabilities so as to safeguard the security of the fatherland reliably by our own force, by splendidly embodying our Party's idea of *Juche* in all fields."

Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of *Juche*, the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence which run through the Political Programme, is the most correct Marxist-Leninist idea of leadership for the successful execution of our revolution and construction, and is the invariable guiding principle of our Party and the Government of the Republic in all their policies and activities.

In his treatise "On the Socialist Construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Revolution in South Korea," Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"By the establishment of *Juche* we mean holding to the principle of solving for oneself all the problems of the revolution and construction in conformity with the actual conditions at home, and mainly by one's own efforts."

This is the creative stand of applying the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the experiences of the international revolutionary movement to suit the historical conditions and national peculiarities of one's own country. This is the independent and thoroughly revolutionary stand to accomplish the revolution of one's own country entirely on one's own responsibility.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, **"Only by firmly establishing *Juche*, can each country repudiate flunkeyism and dogmatism and creatively apply the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of other countries to suit its historical conditions and national peculiarities and solve its own questions entirely for itself on its own responsibility by discarding the spirit of relying on others and displaying the spirit of self-reliance, and, accordingly, carry on its revolutionary cause and construction work with success."**

In the revolutionary struggle, there is no, and cannot be, accepted formulas or specimens for any country or at any time, which one may blindly follow or mechanically copy. Historical experiences teach us with numerous facts that one cannot avoid a serious failure and defeat when one hangs on the existing formula dogmatically or copy experiences of others blindly without one's own independent judgement.

Especially, the changing realities, complicated internal and external situations and the developing revolution and construction constantly pose new complex theoretical and practical problems waiting for solutions. Under the circumstances we can solve correctly all problems arising in the revolution and construction only when we make a profound study and analysis of the realities, use our own brains and think and judge independently.

Juche—this is the fundamental stand and attitude the Communists should take in revolution and construction.

In this connection, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught: **"Whether or not *Juche* is established is a question of key importance on which depends the victory of our revolution, a vital question which decides the destinies of our nation."**

Especially, to establish *Juche* was a question of special importance for us in the light of our country's geographical situation and environments, of the peculiarities of its historical development, and the complex and arduous nature of our revolution.

It is solely thanks to the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, that *Juche* has been established for the first time in the history of our country and the Marxist-Leninist unity achieved in the Korean revolution.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have scored great victories and successes in the difficult, complex revolutionary struggle and construction work, because they are invariably guided in their activities by the idea of *Juche*, the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and embodied it superbly in all fields.

Indeed, our idea of *Juche* is based on the thoroughly revolutionary stand of our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to shape with a true sense of responsibility the destiny of our revolution and construction and the future of the Korean people to the end, his unbounded faithfulness to the people and unshakable communist faith in leading the revolution to victory overcoming any hardships.

The idea of *Juche* is the consistent revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung who has led the Korean revolution to victory; it is deeply rooted in the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party.

Already in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a scientific analysis of the preceding national-liberation movement and communist movement in our country and presented the establishment of *Juche* as the fundamental problem of the revolution and in the whole course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged an energetic struggle to establish *Juche*.

From the first days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung, adhering to the steadfast independent stand and the revolutionary principle of self-reliance that the Korean people are the master of the Korean revolution and others cannot carry out the Korean revolution in our stead nor has the last say on it, put forward and carried through the original Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line and strategy and tactics perfectly suited to the demand of the Korean revolution and the actual conditions of the country and carved out the victorious road of the Korean revolution, personally overcoming all difficulties in its forefront.

Even in the arduous circumstances in which he was opening up a new path of the national and social liberation struggle of the Korean people—the anti-Japanese armed struggle—Comrade Kim Il Sung resolutely rejected the spirit of relying on others and, independently and creatively solved problems arising in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the development of the Korean revolution as a whole, holding fast to the stand of *Juche*—the building up of the revolutionary armed forces, the working out of strategy and tactics of guerilla warfare, preparations for the founding of a revolutionary party of a new type, establishment of a people's revolutionary government and formation of an anti-Japanese national united front—and thereby made great, immortal exploits and accumulated rich experiences.

Even under the difficult and complicated situation after the liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung led the revolution and construction to great victory always basing himself on the stand of *Juche* and the independent revolutionary line. All the independent home and foreign policies and lines of our Party are the brilliant continuance and development of the idea of *Juche* and the independent revolutionary line put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Of weighty importance in the struggle for opposing dogmatism and establishing *Juche* was the historic speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung: "On Eliminating Dogmatism and Formalism and Establishing *Juche* in Ideological Work" made before the Party propagandists and agitators on December 28, 1955. The programmatic teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung marked an epochal occasion which brought about a radical turn in liquidating the ideological aftereffects of flunkeyism that had existed in our country through ages and in establishing *Juche* in all fields and fully embodying the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and became a firm guarantee for upholding the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism and ensuring the great victory of the idea of *Juche*.

As our Party had thoroughly established *Juche* under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the whole Party and the entire people, rallied steel-strong with one ideology and one will around the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, were able to repulse the villainous reactionary attacks of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, smash to pieces the desperate challenges of the anti-Party, counter-revolutionary factionalists and score a shining victory in the revolution and construction tiding over the difficulties even in the crucial postwar period when the internal and external situations of the country were very much complicated and our revolution was confronted with severe ordeals.

The whole course of the development of the Korean revolution is the brilliant history of the great victory of the revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung who steadfastly adhered to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and creatively applied them to the realities of our country and is a process in which his idea of *Juche* and his revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence are brilliantly embodied.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, steadfastly adhering to the position of *Juche*, put forth wise and original lines and policies at each stage of the development of the revolution and triumphantly solved all problems of

the Korean revolution, with far-sighted and deep-going insight, dauntless will and sturdy revolutionary sweep.

In the difficult and complicated period when we embarked upon the building of a new state after the liberation, or in the difficult postwar years when everything was destroyed and we did not know what to begin with and how, Comrade Kim Il Sung always gained a deep insight into the realities of the country and prospects of the development of the Korean revolution and set forth independent and original lines of revolution and construction on the basis of his own judgement and decision, unrestricted by the existing formula or experience, and thereby has led our revolution confidently along the shortest way to victory.

The profound ideas, propositions and the great lines which gave a new, all-out elucidation of the road to socialism-communism in a Marxist-Leninist way, such as the line of creating a powerful revolutionary democratic base in the northern half of the Republic, the creative line of socialist transformation and the line of building an independent national economy, the great Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method and their embodiment in the management of economy—the Daean work system and a new system of guiding agriculture, "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," the line on correctly combining the political and ideological unity of the masses of the people with the class struggle and revolutionizing and *working-class-sizing* the whole society, the revolutionary line on carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, and the principles and ways on building the material and technical foundations of socialism in each national state and on solving the national issue under socialism, as well as the independent line of the unification of the fatherland and foreign policy—all this is the brilliant embodiment and fruition of Comrade Kim Il Sung's great idea of *Juche*.

Herein lies the reason why the revolutionary peoples of the world today admire our country as the birthplace of *Juche*.

It was thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung's great idea of *Juche* and his seasoned leadership that we, clearing thorny path full of difficulties and ordeals, could establish a most advanced socialist system in this land where ruthless oppression and exploitation, centuries-old backwardness and penury had prevailed and turn our country into an independent, rich, strong and developed socialist state with a powerful independent national economy, invincible defence capabilities and resplendent culture.

Through their actual life the Korean people have the rock-firm conviction deep in their hearts that when they arm themselves only with the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung and advance upholding his outstanding leadership, there is no storm and trial nor enemy to be afraid of and they are bound to be crowned with a great victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the Political Programme of the Government that our Party and Government would, in the future, too, adhere steadfastly to the principle of settling all problems of the revolution and construction in an independent manner, in conformity with the specific realities of the country and mainly by their own efforts, in strict accordance with the idea of *Juche*. He pointed out as follows:

"Under the leadership of the Party, the Government of the Republic will use its own brains, formulate in conformity to our realities and carry out for itself all policies for socialist construction—policies of industry, agriculture, education, literature and art, judicial administration, etc. We must not act on orders and instructions from others but, proceeding from the interests of our revolution and construction, settle all problems from the standpoint of *Juche* in accordance with our own judgement and decision."

Political independence is the basic criterion of an independent, sovereign state and the firm principle of national self-determination.

Political independence means, above all, that a nation unravels its own problems entirely for itself on its own responsibility on the basis of its own conviction and judgement and in conformity with its actual conditions, discards the spirit of relying on others and carries on the revolution and construction by its own efforts.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, our Party and people will always use their own brains, formulate in conformity to our realities and carry out for themselves all policies for socialist construction, not acting on orders and instructions from others but proceeding from the interests of the Korean revolution. We will allow no one to violate and insult the national dignity and sovereignty of our people and will thoroughly repudiate the tendency of swallowing things of others undigested or imitating them mechanically ignoring fine things of our own.

Also in the struggle for achieving the unification of the fatherland, the supreme national task, our Party and people will firmly adhere to the principle of national self-determination on settling their own national issue by themselves on their own responsibility to the last and fight determinedly to accomplish the cause of the unification of the country independently under any circumstances. Whatever attempt to realize the country's unification by relying on foreign forces is a treachery to the country and the nation to place the whole of Korea in the hands of foreign aggressors. It is the consistent line and unswerving stand of our Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung to unify the fatherland independently, free from any interference of outside force after forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of South Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that in the domain of foreign policy, too, our Party and people should continue to promote the international intercourse and solidarity on the principles of complete equality, independence and mutual respect.

Proceeding from the interests of the Korean revolution and the interests of the international revolutionary movement, our Party and people have waged the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and opposed Right and "Left" opportunism on the independent and principled stand, and will do so in the future.

In the Political Programme Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The Government of the Republic will continue to faithfully execute our Party's line of building an independent national economy by carrying through the principle of self-reliance in the economic sphere, while consolidating independence in politics."**

Economic independence is the material basis for political independence. A country cannot be called an independent, sovereign state, if it fails to manage its national life independently and run the economy according to its wishes.

Giving in the Political Programme a profound elucidation of our Party's line of building an independent national economy, Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded anew the basic demands and contents of material and technical foundations of socialism and the historical necessity of building the material and technical foundations of socialism in each national state as a unit and its significance in overall socialist-communist construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught: **"...It can be said that the firm material and technical foundations of socialism have been laid in each country only when it has built a comprehensive, independent national economy which is developed in a many-sided way, equipped with the latest techniques and can be run by its own national cadres with its own national resources, raw materials and other supplies so as to meet in full with home products the varied and ever-growing requirements of economic construction, defence upbuilding and the people's life for heavy and light industry goods and farm produce."**

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, the building of an independent national economy is also the basic guarantee for enabling nations to do away with the economic backwardness which is the practical basis of inequality between nations, to achieve national prosperity and build socialist and communist society successfully.

Needless to say, the national inequality as well as the class distinctions should be eradicated to build socialism and communism.

Yet, this inequality does not disappear as soon as the socialist revolution triumphs in each country, nor does it vanish through amalgamation of nations in this or that way.

It is therefore necessary for nations liberated from capitalist exploitation and oppression not only to convert themselves into labouring socialist nations but also build highly developed independent national economies to achieve the greatest possible degree of free development and all-round efflorescence of their own.

Only by so doing can all inequality between nations be obliterated and can all nations successfully build socialism and gradually go over to communism.

All this shows that the line of building an independent national economy consistently followed by our Party and the Government of the Republic is a thoroughly revolutionary line of economic construction, which conforms with the lawful requirement of the building of socialism and communism.

Today we are faced with the weighty task to lay a solid material foundation for the eternal prosperity of the country and the nation and a reliable economic foundation for actively meeting the unification of the fatherland, by carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel.

The working class and the entire working people of our country who are deeply conscious of the sacred, historic tasks assigned to our generation will endeavour to produce and build more, better and at lower costs with the existing labour power, equipment and materials, by displaying in full the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance on all fronts of socialist economic construction, and thereby capture the high peak of the Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

In the Political Programme, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the fighting tasks of further increasing the self-defence capabilities of the country by firmly adhering to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance in the field of defence upbuilding.

The line of self-defence—this is the consistent line of Comrade Kim Il Sung which is an embodiment of the idea of *Juche* in the field of national defence upbuilding.

The line of self-defence constitutes the firm guarantee for defending the security of our socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains and actively winning a new victory of the revolutionary cause.

By implementing the line of self-defence of the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, we will push forward in every way political and ideological, material and military preparations so as to ably counter any possible aggression of the imperialists.

Especially, under the conditions in which the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying the southern half of our fatherland are now intensifying their schemes for the start of a new war day by day, we will exert all our efforts to reorganize the whole work of socialist construction and increase our defence capabilities in line with the requirements of the prevailing situation.

At the same time we will train our People's Army into a revolutionary armed force, into matchless combat ranks, each man of which is a match for a hundred, and convert the whole country into an iron-wall fortress so that we can crush any enemy at one stroke, whenever and wherever he may attack us.

The idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Ten-point Political Programme, its embodiment, are the militant and revolutionary banner leading our Party and people to a great struggle and victory.

Rallied more steel-strong around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed genius-commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement, the whole Party and the entire people, upholding his seasoned leadership, are now vigorously marching forward along the road indicated by him for the completion of the Korean revolution and the final victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

DAEAN WORK SYSTEM

One of the major tasks after the triumph of the socialist revolution is to perfect the management of the economy.

The correct settlement of the problem of the management of socialist economy is of decisive significance in determining successes in socialist construction.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung the Workers' Party of Korea, firmly basing itself on the principle of directing socialist economy in a planned way, has worked out new methods and forms of directing and managing the economy at every stage of economic development and constantly developed them.

The creation of the Daean work system by Premier Kim Il Sung in 1961 was an epochal event in establishing the industrial management system in conformity with the new actual conditions of socialist construction.

1961 was a turning point when socialist construction entered a new stage of development in our country.

The all-round socialist transformation of agriculture, handicraft and capitalist trade and industry which began after the war was completed almost simultaneously in 1958 thanks to the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, with the result that the socialist relations of production were extensively established. The establishment of the new, socialist relations of production and the successful fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan (1957-1960) for laying the foundation of industrialization brought about the rapid development of the people's economy, and especially the great growth of the productive forces of industry.

Thanks to the correct economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the creative labour struggle of the working people, the Five-Year Plan was fulfilled in the total output value in a short period of two years and a half and the gross value of industrial output increased 3.5 times in the four years of the plan—the means of production 3.6 times and consumer goods 3.3 times. During the plan period the average annual growth rate of industrial production was 36.6 per cent.

In the course of the unprecedentedly rapid development of our industry, new industrial branches which had not existed formerly were established, a great number of large-size factories and enterprises built and the existing ones enlarged and equipped with new techniques.

The method of guidance and management adapted in the past when the industrial structure was simple, technical equipment was not complicated, and the scale of production was not large became incompatible with the new conditions in which the scale of production was extended remarkably, the industrial structure became more complicated and technical equipment was reinforced.

In particular, it stood out as an important question to raise the utility rate of the existing equipment and production space and increase labour productivity in successfully carrying out the Seven-Year Plan which began in 1961 and the basic task of which is the all-round technical reconstruction, and in rapidly developing industry. To this end, it was necessary, first of all, to improve the direction and management of the economy.

Such being the situation, at the Second Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in November 1961, Premier Kim Il Sung put forth the policy for radically improving the direction and management of the people's economy to fit in with the practical demand of socialist construction which was developing in depth day by day.

In order to create a pattern and popularize it, he visited the Daean Electrical Machinery Factory in December 1961 and gave an on-the-spot guidance to the factory work for ten-odd days. He corrected one by one the defects of the old system of factory management which was a socialist one but still retained capitalist elements.

Comrade Premier went down into among the masses to scientifically analyze the actual conditions in the factory. In the morning he conversed with workers by machines and a little later dropped in at the workers' dormitory. He also talked with housewives at workers' dwelling houses. Comrade Premier attended the meetings of Party sub-cells and talked with Party and management functionaries of the factory to grasp comprehensively the Party and management work and the living of the employees.

In this way Comrade Premier obtained an exhaustive acquaintance with the defects of the old work system and the shortcomings of the functionaries' method and style of work, and established, in place of the old system of one-man management, a new, best system of industrial management which has many communist factors and is radically different from the old one—the system of Party organizational and political work, the unified and concentrated system of guidance of production and the systems of supplying materials and consumer goods which thoroughly serve the improvement of production and of the livelihood of the employees. In this new system all work is carried on under the collective leadership of the Party committee. He also taught in detail to improve the method and style of work of the functionaries in conformity to this new system.

Thus, a new system of industrial management called the "Daean work system" has been established by Premier Kim Il Sung in our country.

In the Daean work system, all employees participate in factory management as masters of the factory under the collective leadership of the factory Party committee, and the method and style of guidance of the leading functionaries of going down to their subordinates to help them are introduced. Instead of the old system in which the director and chief engineer divided tasks of directing production and technique between them respectively, was formed the general staff of the factory led by the chief engineer, the first deputy of the director, which takes hold of production and technique in a unified way. As to the supply service of raw and other materials needed for the production in the factory, a system in which the superiors directly bring all necessary goods to the site of production was established.

Besides, a well-organized system in which the supply-service work for the welfare of the workers is conducted in a unified and planned way came into being.

The establishment of the Daean work system in industrial management was an epochal event; it further enriched the principles of Marxism-Leninism by creatively applying them to the management of socialist industry and put our industrial management on a new stage of development.

The Daean work system created on the wise and original initiative of Premier Kim Il Sung and firmly introduced in all spheres of socialist economic management in our country is an all-round embodiment in socialist economic management of the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method of work in which he showed with a practical example the traditional revolutionary method of mass work created during the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930's during his on-the-spot guidance to the Chongsan-ri village in February 1960.

The revolutionary essence of the Daean work system lies in the fact that it is an excellent form of management of socialist economy with communist contents which makes it possible to thoroughly carrying through the mass line in economic management by intensifying the Party's leadership of the economy and giving priority to political work and to display the superiority of the socialist system to the full by managing socialist economy in a planned and scientific way.

Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"The great power of the new system of work is the great power of unity and co-operation, the great power of the enthusiasm and creative abilities of the awakened masses; it is the great power which is born when Party leadership penetrates deeply into the lower units."

The first advantage of the Daean work system created by Premier Kim Il Sung is that the economy is not directed with the determination and responsibility of the individual, but it is managed by the collective strength of the masses of the working people under the collective leadership of the Party committee.

Only when the masses participate in management on collective lines, can they display their high revolutionary zeal and enhance the consciousness that they are masters in production. Only when collectivity is guaranteed, is it possible to put an end to the subjectivity and sole authority of an individual and run the enterprise to fit in with the objective realities. The collective management of economy is unthinkable apart from the matter of raising the Party's leading role. It is because only the collective leadership of the Party committee which is rooted deeply into the masses can mobilize the masses, bring their collective wisdom into full play and settle all problems of economic management in the interests of the working class from the Party and class point of view.

The collective leadership of the Party committee composed of functionaries and front-rank workers of various branches, makes it possible to lay down the correct orientation and take appropriate measures on the basis of taking into full account all the actual conditions of the factory—the mentality and technical level of the Party members and the workers' technical arrangements, supply of materials and of consumer goods, etc. As a result of the proper combination of the Party political work with administrative and economic work under the unified leadership of the Party committee, the Party organization and the whole system of management of the administration operate orderly in a unified way and all the Party and administrative work is promoted successfully.

Premier Kim Il Sung said in this connection:

"If all the Party members and working people, under the leadership of the Party committee, strive consciously for increased production and for the better management of the factory, then there can be no greater thoroughness of collective leadership nor is there any better way of fully enlisting the collective force of the factory."

In the factories and enterprises of our country where the Daean work system has been established great successes are being scored. The producer masses with the spirit of being masters are tapping many internal reserves for improving factory management, and all Party functionaries and management personnel are creditably carrying out the tasks assigned to them with the correct orientation and methods in the implementation of the Party's policies.

The Daean work system is also a revolutionary system of work which makes it possible to combine political work with economic and technical work and mobilize the masses by the Party and political method, giving priority to political work.

Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"The basic method our Party employs in mobilizing the masses in socialist construction is to raise the

Party's leading role and invariably give priority to political work, combining this properly with economic and technical work, to steadily enhance the political awakening and the level of consciousness of the working people and to properly combine this with the material interest."

The reason why political work is given priority is, first of all, that men and their ideology and consciousness play a decisive role in the development of production and technique. Pointing out that because it is impossible to advance production if the ability and enthusiasm of those who play a decisive role in production are not high even though they have good machines and equipment at their disposal one can by no means properly direct and manage the people's economy if one does not conduct political work clinging only to economic and technical business-like problems, Premier Kim Il Sung stressed that technical management is weighty in economic management but political work is more important.

Therefore, under the Daean work system political work is invariably placed before all other work and consequently the working people accept the Party idea as their own and strive devotedly to carry it through in executing each economic task.

One of the advantages of the Daean work system is that it makes it possible to realize unified and sub-divided planning by more closely combining democracy with centralism and to manage the people's economy in a planned, scientific and technical way by combining the wisdom of the masses with science and technology.

"...Advantage of the new system of work is that it is most effective for the planned management of industry." (Kim Il Sung)

Under the new system of work the principle has been established that for the purpose of ensuring correct plan discussions should be held directly with the producer masses who are best acquainted with all the factors of production, the plan should be drawn up directly by those in charge of directing production and the plan should be made producers' own.

The Daean work system also makes it possible to concentrate efforts not only on the present production but on the technical guidance and technical development and fully solve all questions arising in production and technical development as closely connected links by forming the general staff led by the chief engineer who is well versed in technology and establishing extensively from the higher units down to the lower ones the system of guidance of production and technology in which production and technology are directed in a unified way.

Besides, the work system converts the question of technical guidance and technical development into the working masses' own work by enlisting extensively the producer masses together with technicians in the work of improving the equipment management and technical management and giving precedence to technical arrangements.

Thus, under the Daean work system an all-round improvement has been made in planned and technical guidance of production and guidance of production processes, with the result that all processes of production are closely linked to each other in a planned way and a great change is taking place in production and technical development.

The Daean work system is a new one under which the cadres and workers are united as one man: the superiors help the subordinates with a sense of responsibility and the latter respect the former.

That the superiors assist the subordinates is an important matter in embodying the mass line in economic management. That the leading functionaries go down to their lower levels makes it possible to properly combine the subjective desire of the leading functionaries with the wisdom of the masses which reflects the objective reality of production, make the guidance comprehensive, and enhance the leading capacity of the cadres, raise the active role of the masses and to manage production in a scientific way. Under the Daean work system, an all-round embodiment of the principle of the upper unit assisting the lower one, has brought about an epochal change also in supply services for production and the welfare of the workers, and this resulted in a great change in enhancing the enthusiasm of the working people for production and in normalizing production.

Thanks to these advantages of the Daean work system great successes have been scored in all domains of the people's economy where this new work system has been introduced.

The Daean Electrical Machinery Factory, the birthplace of the Daean work system, in 1962 when it started work under the new work system, fulfilled more than two months ahead of schedule the annual plan which was by far bigger than in the previous year. In the first ten months of that year labour productivity increased to 141.8 per cent and utility rate of equipment raised remarkably as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. This factory has displayed to the full the superiority of the new work system. All its employees, united with one ideology and one will around the Party and the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and helping and pulling each other along under the slogan of "One for all and all for one," won the honourable title of the Chollima factory. Last year they overfulfilled the yearly plan by October 10, the anniversary of the founding of the Party, and produced 2.8 times as many electrical machines as in 1961.

Not only the working class of the Daean Electrical Machinery Factory but the entire working class of the country are bringing about a great upsurge in the revolution and construction by thoroughly establishing the Daean work system created by Comrade Premier.

With its great theoretical and practical significance, the Daean work system is displaying its great vitality in implemeting the line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding, a line set forth at the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Inheriting the Immortal Cause

In the thick of their vigorous struggle for meeting the approaching great revolutionary event—the unification of the fatherland—with full preparations, upholding the decision of the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great Ten-point Political Programme of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the Korean people observe the thirty-sixth anniversary of the glorious Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army which was founded on April 25, 1932 and performed immortal exploits.

On this significant day, the Korean people look back on the glorious revolutionary course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and its immortal achievements with great national pride and, at the same time, pay their highest esteem and boundless respect to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, who personally organized and waged the anti-Japanese armed struggle solely for the restoration of the country and the freedom of the people under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the banner of revolution.

The founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army by Comrade Kim Il Sung was a historic event that marked a revolutionary turning point in the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle and the communist movement in our country.

With the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army the Korean people came to have a genuine revolutionary army for the first time in their history and could resist the counter-revolutionary armed force of the robber Japanese imperialism with their revolutionary armed force and crush its barbarous tyranny.

The protracted anti-Japanese armed struggle led by Comrade Kim Il Sung developed the national-liberation struggle and the communist movement in our country onto a new, higher stage and in the course of the struggle the shining revolutionary traditions of the Workers' Party of Korea were established.

In the late 1920's and the early 1930's the tyranny of the Japanese imperialists grew unprecedentedly cruel, savagely suppressing all the patriotic struggles of the Korean people. The anti-Japanese struggle of the masses could not win victory owing to the lack of a leader of revolution, correct strategy and tactics and unity.

At that time when the destiny of the nation was at stake the Korean people waited for a leader of revolution capable of leading the national-liberation struggle to victory. It was urgently demanded that the whole nation come out in a body in a decisive fight against Japanese imperialism.

It was at the very time that Comrade Kim Il Sung stood in the van of the revolution to lead the Korean people to victory, taking the destiny of the nation upon himself. Comrade Kim Il Sung scientifically analysed and summed up all the preceding movements in the light of the principle of Marxism-Leninism and set forth the clear-cut lines and policies for the Korean revolution and organized and mobilized the masses to their implementation.

Now the national-liberation struggle and the communist movement of the Korean people were placed on the right path and began to make a victorious advance.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was a protracted, arduous and grim struggle unprecedented in the history of revolutionary struggle. The anti-Japanese guerillas fought against the powerful enemy for a long period of fifteen years under the conditions in which they had neither the state power nor the rear of their own, had no other support than the assistance from the revolutionary masses and had to secure weapons, ammunitions, provisions, clothing and all other materials by themselves.

The anti-Japanese guerillas fought heroically only for the independence of the country and the freedom of the people, overcoming manifold difficulties and ordeals. Taking great pride in fighting under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader of revolution, they deeply trusted the headquarters of revolution and defended it with their lives under any circumstances and firmly defended and carried through its lines and policies. The anti-Japanese fighters were united with one ideology and one will around Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the unshakable revolutionary ideas run through with boundless loyalty to the revolution and the Leader were established among the whole ranks of the guerillas.

All this was the basic factor which made it possible for them to overcome any storm and gain victories in the protracted struggle.

The heroic struggle of the anti-Japanese guerillas cast the ray of liberation on the homeland languishing under the tyrannical rule of Japanese imperialism and imparted the confidence in victory to every heart of the Korean people.

"The anti-Japanese guerilla warfare was an advanced form of struggle of the revolutionary armed force against the counter-revolutionary one, and it dealt one crushing blow after another to the Japanese imperialist aggressors, forcefully encouraging and stimulating all other forms of struggle of the masses." (Kim Il Sung)

Comrade Kim Il Sung, leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle, organized and mobilized broad sec-

tions of the masses to the anti-Japanese struggle. In particular, he led the revolutionary movement of the Korean people to a fresh upsurge by forming the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, a united national front, and organizing and mobilizing the broad masses.

Thus, the anti-Japanese struggle of the workers, peasants and other sections of the people with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its core underwent a great upsurge.

In the fierce flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, organizational and ideological preparations were made for the founding of the Party, correct lines were worked out on the people's power, the building up of the people's armed force and the united front movement, and rich experiences were accumulated.

And it was in the course of the armed struggle that the examples of the communist revolutionary spirit were set up—firm faith in Marxism-Leninism, indomitable revolutionary spirit, boundless loyalty to the headquarters of the revolution, burning hatred towards the enemy and unlimited love for the people, a revolutionary discipline of carrying through the orders and directions of the headquarters to the last in any adversity, revolutionary constancy, the spirit of self-reliance, revolutionary comradeship, principled unity, socialist patriotism, proletarian internationalism, etc. And the popular style of work and the revolutionary method of work were also established.

The anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle of the Korean people with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its core was victorious because it was guided by the correct revolutionary line and strategy and tactics.

Comrade Kim Il Sung worked out the correct Marxist-Leninist fighting programme and strategy and tactics by holding fast to the principle of Marxism-Leninism and creatively applying it to the actual conditions of the Korean revolution.

In this way Marxism-Leninism came to be combined with the realities of our country, and the communist movement was closely combined with the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people for national and social liberation for the first time in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people.

In the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle were also thoroughly embodied the idea of *Juche* and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance that the Korean revolution should be carried out by the Korean people's own efforts.

"As fish cannot live out of water, so the guerillas cannot live separated from the people" was the consistent motto of the anti-Japanese guerillas. Such ties of kinship between the guerillas and the people were a guarantee for the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

All the brilliant exploits made and the revolutionary traditions established and tested in the flames of the hard revolutionary struggle are the most valuable treasure of the Workers' Party of Korea and the people that are fighting for victory of the Korean revolution. Thanks to the great revolutionary traditions the Korean people could successfully perform all the revolutionary tasks after the liberation and win a shining victory as it is today.

The path the Workers' Party of Korea and the people have traversed since the liberation is the glorious path of struggle waged under the seasoned leadership of the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung to defend and inherit and develop the brilliant revolutionary traditions established in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people, by firmly guarding and inheriting and developing in an all-round way the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, performed the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and built a revolutionary democratic base in the northern half of the Republic in a short space of time. They also won a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invasion by the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of imperialism, and after the war scored historic victories in the socialist revolution and construction.

Now in the northern half of the Republic there has been firmly established the socialist system free from exploitation and oppression which the working people so long yearned for and the revolutionary forerunners shed blood for. Our country, once a backward colonial agrarian one, has now turned into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with a solid independent national economy and a shining national culture.

The Korean people who have traversed the road of victory under the wise leadership of the Party and the Leader entrust their destinies entirely to the Party and the Leader and are boundlessly loyal to their call.

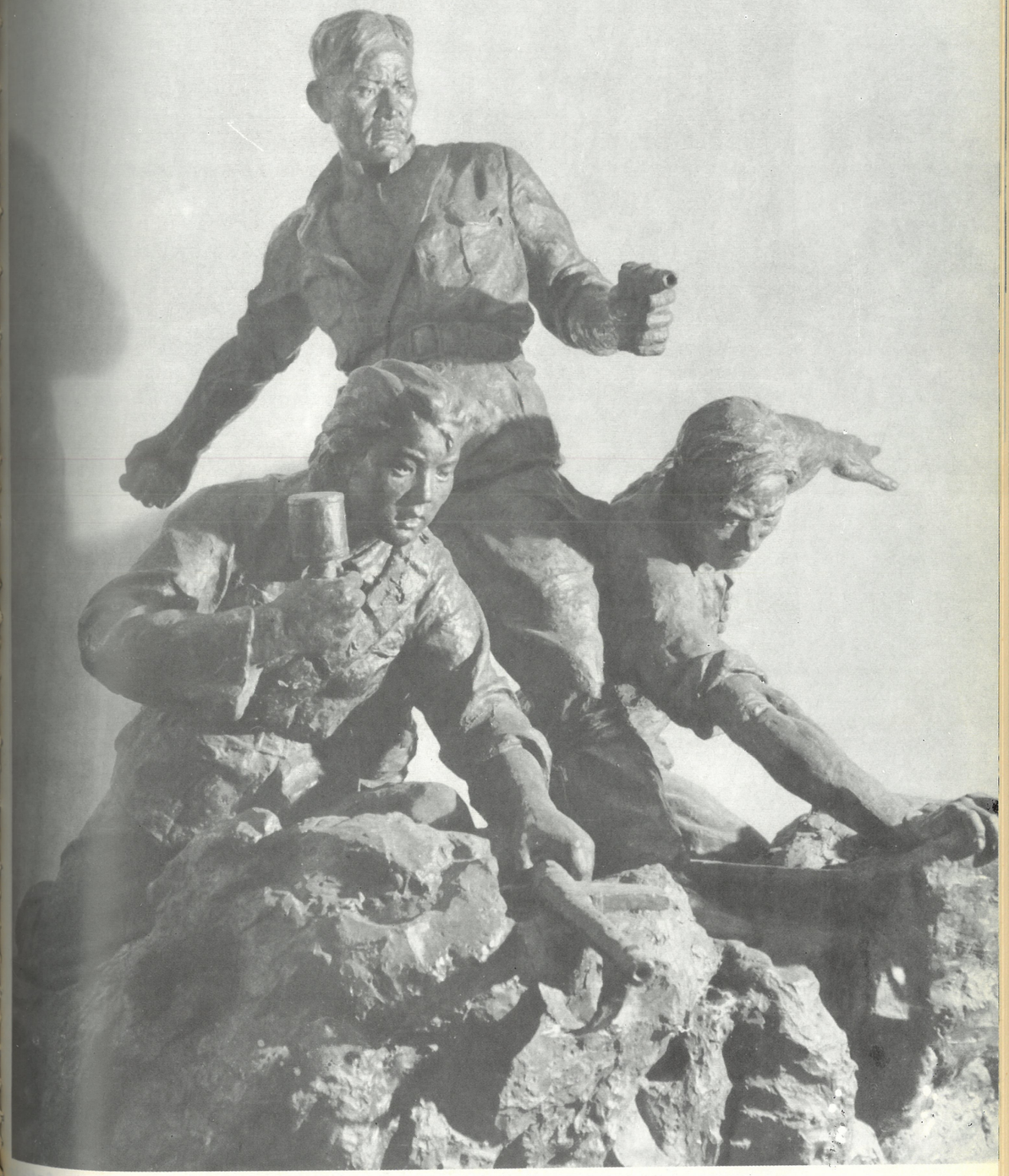
Our people who have learned through their experience of life that the path indicated by the Party and the Leader is the path to victory, have marched forward in monolithic unity with the Party, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles.

In the course of the struggle millions of new revolutionaries have been brought up and they together with veteran revolutionaries form a big army capable of creditably carrying forward the revolutionary cause of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters. This is the most valuable assets made by the Workers' Party of Korea.

Indeed, the invincible Party led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the steel-strong ranks of revolution rallied firm around the Party, the powerful independent national economy, and the ever-victorious revolutionary armed force capable of reliably defending the socialist gains and the cause of revolution from the enemy's encroachment—all these are an invincible force guaranteeing the nation-wide victory of our revolution, the victory of socialism and communism in our country.

Marking the thirty-sixth anniversary of the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, our people are boundlessly proud of the fact that the desires the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters cherished in the flames of the arduous battles have been brilliantly realized and borne fruit in the northern half of the Republic.

(Continued on page 29)



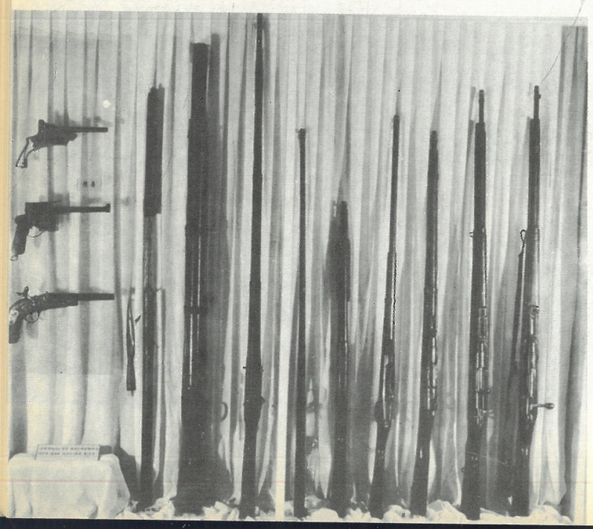
Sculpture "Heroes of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army"

Traditional Korean painting "Comrade Kim Il Sung Proclaiming the Founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army" *by Jon Sun Yong*

A pistol used by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle

Photos show weapons and tools used by the guerillas in the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle personally organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people. These items are on display at the Museum of the Korean Revolution.

Weapons used at the time when the anti-Japanese guerilla army was founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung



Hammers and pincers used by the anti-Japanese guerillas in manufacturing swords and spears in the Kumkok village, Holung county, to arm the revolutionary masses when they were making preparations for organizing the anti-Japanese guerilla army

"Comrade KIM IL SUNG Proclaiming the Founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army"

The painting portrays a scene of proclamation by Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero and ever-victorious iron-willed genius-commander, of the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, the first revolutionary armed force of the Korean people, in the dense forest in Antu on April 25, 1932 to crush the robber Japanese imperialism and win the freedom and independence of the fatherland.

The Japanese imperialists who had occupied our country in the early years of the twentieth century subjected the Korean people to unprecedentedly savage repression at the end of the 1920's and the beginning of the 1930's. The Korean people including workers and peasants rose up in a valiant struggle against them, answering the violence with violence.

But, though many people shed blood and fell, their struggle failed to win because they lacked in a revolutionary leader, correct strategy and tactics and a force united with unitary ideology.

In the grave situation the Korean people were eagerly awaiting for a sagacious leader capable of saving the nation from its ruin and confidently leading the national-liberation struggle to victory. It was at the very time that Comrade Kim Il Sung took upon himself the destiny of the nation and led the struggle of the Korean people to victory in the van of the revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the Marxist-Leninist principle, summed up all the precedent revolutionary movements and put forth the line and policies for the Korean revolution, and he personally surmounting all difficulties extricated the revolution from crisis and paved the road to victory.

At a meeting of the responsible workers of the local party and mass organizations held in Antu right after the September 18 Incident in 1931, Comrade Kim Il Sung said in connection with the launching of the anti-Japanese armed struggle to the following effect:

...The present situation demands us to take up arms... We should pool our forces and be all out in the fight. Nothing can be tackled if we lament sitting idle and utter shrieks at the brutal atrocities of the enemy.

...We must rise and fight with arms in our hands. Where should we get weapons? If we have money we can buy or make them. But the most available way is now to capture the weapons from the enemy. When we rack our brains, settle the target and fight at the risk of our life, it is possible to secure weapons to arm ourselves one by one....

Communists, the Communist Youth Leaguers, Juvenile Vanguards, Women's Association members and even the aged and children took an active part in the struggle of obtaining weapons, upholding the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

At that time Comrade Kim Il Sung sent political workers to underground organizations in Yenchi, Holung and Antu counties to make preparations for forming the armed units on the one hand, and, on the other, personally undertook the underground work in the regions of Hsiaoshaho and Tashaho and Hsinglong village. Pistols and rifles which had been kept under the ground in Antu were dug out and spears and swords manufactured, and thus arms were prepared.

Having made these preparations Comrade Kim Il Sung personally organized the anti-Japanese guerilla unit, the first armed force, with the revolutionary workers and peasants and patriotic-minded youths, on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist principle on building up the revolutionary armed force.

Following this the Korean Communists, under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, organized in succession the anti-Japanese armed units in the counties of Wangching, Yenchi, Hunchun, and Holung in East Manchuria and in other areas of South and North Manchuria.

The Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army was the first revolutionary, people's armed force of our country guided by the theories of Marxism-Leninism as its leading idea and organized with the advanced workers, peasants and patriotic-minded youths who rose in the fight for national independence and social emancipation of the Korean people against the robber Japanese imperialism.

The founding of Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army was a historic event which marked a new, revolutionary turning point in the anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle and communist movement in our country.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung developed the national-liberation struggle and communist movement in our country onto a new, higher stage, and in this course the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party were established.

Under the condition in which they had no state power and no rear of their own the anti-Japanese guerillas with firm revolutionary determination and patriotic ardour to defeat Japanese imperialism and liberate the country without fail heroically fought against the enemy for 15 years, securing by themselves everything they needed—arms, ammunitions, clothing and food—by relying on the strength of the revolutionary people.

The anti-Japanese guerillas, with a sense of high pride of being soldiers of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader of the revolution, defended the headquarters of revolution with their lives in any circumstances, safeguarded and carried through his orders and instructions, tiding over all difficulties.

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army artist Jon Sun Yong described such a historic event by using the style peculiar to the Korean painting. The painting is on display at the Museum of the Korean Revolution in Pyongyang.

A Chollima Tunnelling Company Advancing

It is in the Chollima workteam that the working people of our country arm themselves with the unitary ideology of the Workers' Party of Korea, acquire high technology and skill and learn new methods of management of the socialist economy, and grow into a civilized working class and indomitable revolutionary fighters.

Under the motto "One for all and all for one" they are developing lofty communist moral qualities and carrying out the lines and policies set forth by the Party with their collective efforts, helping and leading each other forward.

We see these communist moral qualities in the work and life of the members of the Pak Byok Il-led Chollima high-speed tunnelling company at the colliery where Comrade Kim Jong Yun works.

They began to open up their colliery in the dense forests, upholding the teachings given by Premier Kim Il Sung to the young builders of socialism in 1958 when the whole country was seething with the great upsurge of Chollima. Ever since they have been devoting themselves heart and soul to the prosperity and development of the fatherland in response to the call of the Party and the Leader, overcoming manifold difficulties and ordeals. And they have splendidly overfulfilled their assignments every year.

In 1967 they fulfilled their yearly plan far ahead of schedule and tunnelled hundreds of metres in excess of the plan without getting an additional supply of materials from the state.

Thus, the members of the company created a remarkable tunnelling speed exceeding those in 1966 and 1965 2.2 times and 3.4 times respectively.

These successes are attributable to the indefatigable efforts and creative wisdom of the members of the Chollima tunnelling company.

The colliery had the task of building a new gallery in early September 1966, before the opening of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea.

It was a task of weighty importance for the colliery: the rapid growth of coal output at the colliery depended upon the building of this gallery.

Whenever important tasks were set before the colliery, the members of the Pak Byok Il-led Chollima company readily undertook them. And this time, too, they determined to take up the task and carry it through without fail by the end of 1966. To fulfil the task they had to tunnel several hundred metres.

It was a tough job; they must complete in three months the amount of the tunnelling including preparation work which would take nearly a year.

They, however, were not daunted by the amount of work or the scale of the project because they had equipped themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and their embodiment —the Party's policies—through their day-to-day study and with the communist morality of helping and leading each other forward and high techniques.

"This is to carry out the Party's policy of giving precedence to tunnelling. We Chollima riders cannot bargain over the question of executing the task given by the Party making a pretext of conditions." This was the feeling of all the members of the company, particularly of tunneller Pak Guang Jin known as an innovator from the outset of the development of the colliery.

They performed a miracle of completing one year and a half ahead of schedule the development of the colliery which would, it was said, have taken more than two years, by cutting out thousands of cubic metres of rocks, tunnelling through a steep cliff and building roads in half a year. He took the lead in this project, too.

He always exceeded his daily assignments twice or thrice and did not forget to help his co-workers with their work until late at night.

He led his company in the project, saying: "Let us take up the project boldly and solve knotty problems one by one."

Many difficulties cropped up in the course of carrying out this huge project. But, they overcame all of them by themselves. When the project did not progress because of the compressor they proposed to use the mobile compressor out of ardent desire to complete the project even a day earlier. Some said that the mobile compressor was unfit for use in the gallery because gas and oil penetrate into compressed air. But they found a new method of preventing this and introduced it into their work. Thanks to the untiring efforts of rock drill operators including Pak Guang Jin and the Chollima tunnellers, the project for the gallery progressed rapidly. Now, the question was how to bring in mine pillars and rails. Of course, tunnellers had nothing to do with the job. But tunnellers Pak Bong Gun and Li Jong Se volunteered to take up the job. And other tunnellers followed suit. They carried mine pillars not only for the use of their own shift but also for that of the coming shifts every day before they went home.

The Chollima tunnellers worked in a manner befitting the masters of the colliery. They, undaunted by difficulties, readily undertook the hard and laborious work and completed the gallery which had been said to take a year in three months as they had determined. As a result, the colliery was put in a position to normalize coal production at a high level.

The tunnellers of the Pak Byok Il-led Chollima company do not feel satisfied with the fulfilment of their assignments alone. They, like all other Chollima riders of the country, always place the interests of other companies, their colliery and the country above their interests and do vyingly the difficult and laborious work.

Early last June, underground water suddenly poured out in the tunnelling face. They could stop tunnelling and take a measure to prevent it because they had already fulfilled their first-half-year assignments early in May and no one could blame them for that. Nevertheless, they thought that they would adversely affect the fulfilment of the first-half-year assignments by their colliery and the coal production if they shrank from difficulties and stopped tunnelling at a time when they would soon tunnel through to the coal seam.

"How can we stop tunnelling at a time when the whole colliery is seething with a drive for increased production to carry through the line of conducting economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel put forth by the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea? We should provide coal-mining companies with the conditions for extracting more coal at an early date." This was the unanimous feeling of the company members. They hurried on with tunnelling overcoming all difficulties. They studied the "Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerillas" to get over difficulties confronting them. The Chollima tunnellers equipped with the lofty revolutionary ideas of the anti-Japanese guerillas who had fought in an indomitable revolutionary spirit surmounting all manner of difficulties to enable the Korean people to live such a happy life as we see today, tunnelled more than 10 metres under the difficult condition in which underground water was pouring out, fighting water, thus putting the tunnelling on a normal footing.

They overfulfilled their monthly assignments by 26.5 per cent and contributed greatly to fulfilling the first-half-year plan of the colliery.

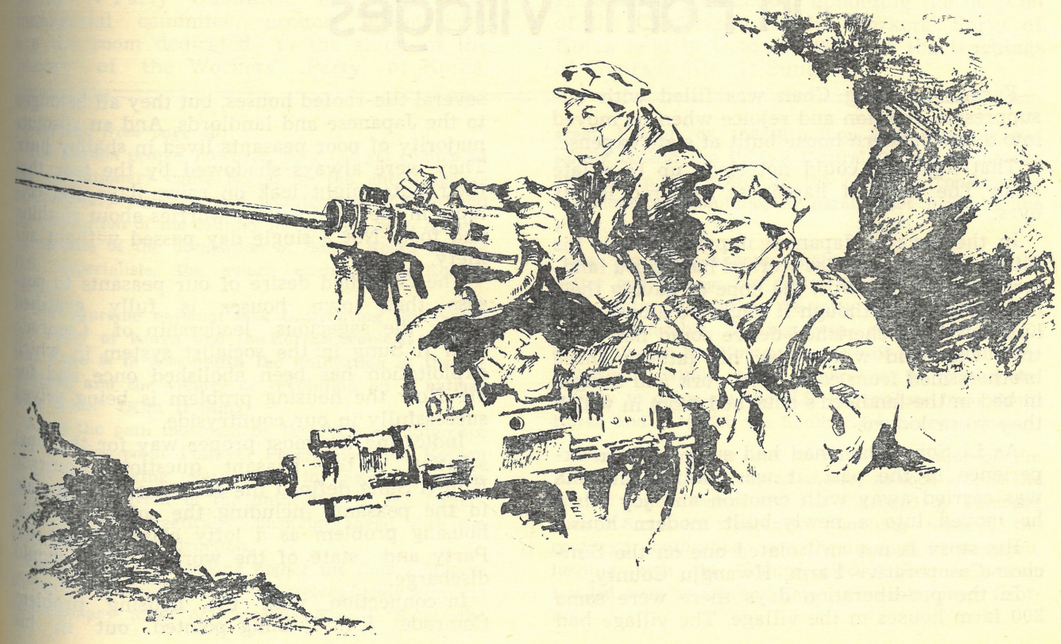
Unbending will and creative wisdom were also displayed among the Chollima tunnellers of the Pak Byok Il-led company who carry out their tasks to the end under any difficult conditions and readily help other companies in the work and undertake more work. They live and work in a manner befitting the civilized working class. They are the pioneers of technical innovations and competent technicians.

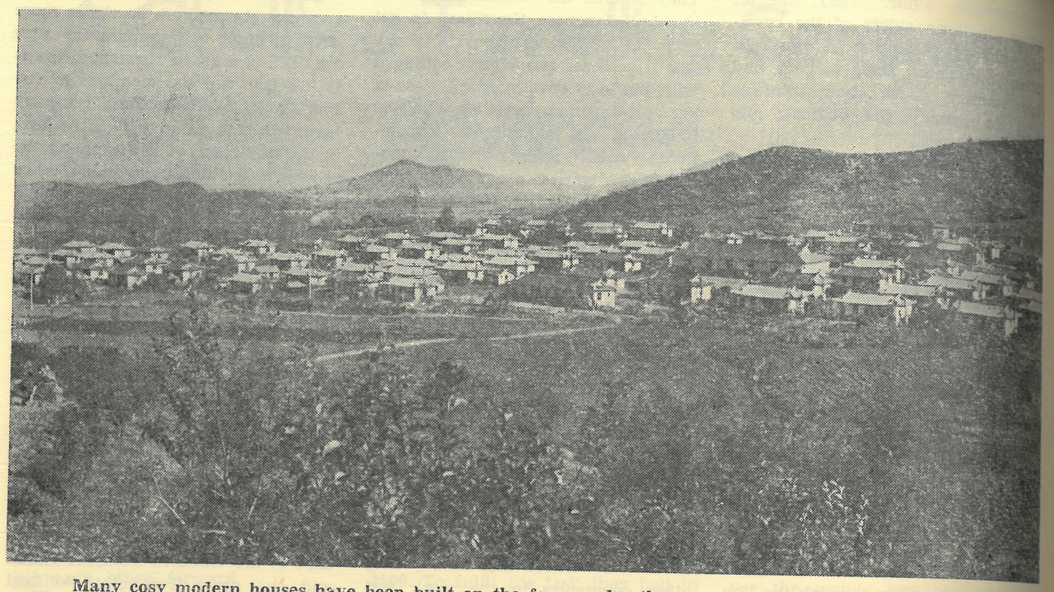
The Pak Byok Il-led Chollima company made a mine car to prepare for drilling with their collective wisdom. The mine car has over 20 devices.

More drilling time is required to accelerate tunnelling. To obtain more drilling time the preparatory time for drilling must be shortened sharply. To this end the members of the Pak Byok Il-led Chollima company invented this mine car. According to the tunnellers of the company the mine car enables them to do twice as much laborious work as they did and raise the tunnelling speed 4 times.

They have planned to remake it an automatic car. They are now designing it. When it is completed, labour will be saved by half, while raising the tunnelling speed several times.

Under the circumstances in which the whole country is seething with a great upsurge in socialist construction upholding the new, revolutionary line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel put forth by the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great Ten-point Political Programme, the Chollima riders of the company are striving to increase coal production along the only road indicated by the Party, build their company into a collective knit more closely together on the basis of high communist consciousness and enhance their technical and cultural levels.





Many cosy modern houses have been built on the farm under the care of the Party and the Leader

New Housing Construction in Farm Villages

Farmer Li Song Chan was filled with unsuppressed emotion and rejoice when he moved into a new modern house built at state expense.

That night he could not sleep up to a late hour. The tears of happiness gathered in his eyes.

In the days of Japanese imperialist rule his father and three uncles worked hard for a landlord named Choe with the hope of having their own house even though it might be a one-room hut. But their cherished desire could not come true. One cold winter day his father's three brothers died from cold, over-work and hunger in bed in the landlord's detached room in which they were lodged.

As Li Song Chan had had such a bitter experience in the past, it was natural that he was carried away with emotion and joy when he moved into a newly-built modern house.

His story is not an isolated one on the Sunchon Co-operative Farm, Hwangju County.

In the pre-liberation days there were some 300 farm houses in the village. The village had several tile-roofed houses, but they all belonged to the Japanese and landlords. And an absolute majority of poor peasants lived in shabby huts. They were always shadowed by the fear that their huts might leak on rainy days and collapse in the wind and by worries about clothing and food. Not a single day passed without anxiety.

The cherished desire of our peasants to possess their own houses is fully gratified under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the socialist system in which exploitation has been abolished once and for all. Now the housing problem is being solved successfully in our countryside.

Indicating the most proper way for the final solution of the peasant question, Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the assistance of the state to the peasants including the solution of the housing problem as a lofty class mission the Party and state of the working class should discharge.

In connection with the housing problem Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out in his "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country:"

"By pressing forward more vigorously the construction of modern farm houses at state expense, we will completely change the appearance of the countryside in the near future."

Since the Theses was made public, many modern houses have been built at state expense by the rural construction corps organized in all counties and given gratis to the farmers.

Thanks to such measures in the recent few years the Sunchon Co-operative Farm, too, has been provided with some 200 modern farm houses.

Before liberation Li Duk Hwan of the No. 8 field team had to move from a rented room to another after having got married. But now he, too, has a modern house. In the past poor peasants in the village languished in poverty without their own houses even if they might be one-room huts, but almost all of them are now enjoying a happy life in new modern farm houses.

As the farmers lived in modern houses and their life improved, a mass drive was unfolded to put an end to the outdated way of life and make their life more cultured. As a result, roads were readjusted, trees planted on roadsides and the village is kept cleaner and run in a more cultured way.

Rows of modern farm houses are hidden by thick verdure and the village is hemmed in by orchards.

In the centre of the village are a club house with several hundred seats and the offices of the *ri* Party committee and of the farm managerial commitee, around which there are the room dedicated to the study of the history of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Democratic Propaganda Hall, stores, a clinic, kindergartens and daily nurseries and other public service facilities. All these establishments are positioned at regular intervals and in good order.

The roads to the fields are bustling with tractors and lorries and the merry songs flow out of loud speakers of the streets and radio sets of farm houses.

Some time ago a foreigner who looked round the rural areas of our country and witnessed that our peasants lead a happy life in modern houses enjoying lots of benefits from the state, said:

"Your countryside has undergone changes. Your government has built well-furnished fine, modern houses for peasants. Electric light goes even to the remotest places. The humming of tractors reverberates merrilly over the fields of socialist co-operative farms. Farmers are enjoying a happy life. Agricultural tax-in-kind has been completely abolished."

Our countryside has assumed a new look in the recent years. Our peasants lead a happy life in new houses which have been built at state expense. That is why the farmers are working devotedly to be more faithful to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has not only established such a fine social system and provided them with houses, their long-cherished desire, but solved all they wished and desired.

Boundlessly inspired by the grateful benefits extended to them, the entire members of the Sunchon Co-operative Farm are striving as a man to bring about another great upsurge in agricultural production, upholding the decision of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1966 and the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

(Continued from page 20)

The Korean people, however, have not yet completed the revolutionary cause begun by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters. Our country is still divided and the unification of the country has not yet been achieved because of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people.

"The supreme national task confronting the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people at the present stage is to accomplish the unification of the fatherland and the victory of revolution on a nation-wide scale." (Kim Il Sung)

Along the path indicated by the Party's Conference and the Ten-point Political Programme, the Korean people are making every effort to hasten the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland, more energetically pushing ahead with the revolution and construction.

The entire people raising higher the flames of revolutionary upsurge to arm themselves firmly with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and solidly defend the Party's Central Committee headed by him and to speed up the economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel set forth by the Party.

As the anti-Japanese fighters fought out to the better end against the enemy for the restoration of the country, displaying the lofty revolutionary spirit and indomitable fighting will and overcoming all difficulties, so the Korean people will surely unify the fatherland within their generation, by fighting devotedly to drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and to assist the South Korean revolution.

Ever victorious is the revolutionary cause of the Korean people who, rallied as firm as rock around the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, are vigorously marching towards the country's unification and the triumph of socialism, holding high the banner of revolution, the banner handed over by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

In Defence of the Headquarters

HAN IK SU

From Mt. Hungtou more than 2,000 metres above the sea-level one can overlook the Shueling Peak and Mt. Sandengfang in the north and command a picturesque view of Mt. Potae and many other mountains and peaks, high and low, deep ravines and dense forests of Korea in the southeast.

The most attractive of them is sacred Mt. Baekdu soaring like a giant at the northern tip of the fatherland. The dense primeval forests of Mt. Sobaek, the Byogae-bong Peak and Chong-bong Peak are within hailing distance.

It was early in the winter of 1936 that we came to Mt. Hungtou which, so near to the fatherland, was dearer to us.

At that time in areas Heihsiatzukou and Mt. Hungtou there were many secret camps set up after Marshal Kim Il Sung came to the southwestern region of Mt. Baekdu.

Here was the Headquarters of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army where Marshal Kim Il Sung was. With these areas as the base, Marshal Kim Il Sung mapped out new plans of operations for the guerilla units and personally organized and led the work of expanding the organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and the work of guiding the revolutionary organizations in the homeland as well.

Many political workers, changing their military uniform into the garb of worker or peasant, were dispatched from here to different parts.

Thus, the base here in Mt. Baekdu became the heart of the Korean revolution in those days and the Korean revolution entered the stage of a great upsurge on the basis of the revolutionary lines and strategic lines laid down by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Greatly upset by the advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the area of Mt. Baekdu and the subsequent rapid growth of the revolutionary forces, the Japanese imperialists hurriedly held the so-called "Tumen talks" of the Governor-General of Korea and the Commander of the Kanto Army in October 1936. Then they sought frantically to "stamp out" our revolutionary forces by concentrating their forces and "mopping up" the Headquarters where Marshal Kim Il Sung was—the brains and the General Staff of the Korean revolution. To this end the enemy launched "winter punitive operations" that year, massing a large force of the puppet Manchukuo army and police in addition to the Japanese imperialist regular army of aggression.

It was at this very time that the well-known story of Japanese scoundrels who have suffered mass destruction in Mt. Hungtou was built.

One day in February 1937, Marshal Kim Il Sung went to a secret camp in Mt. Baekdu for a meeting. Prior to his departure, he instructed in detail the commanding personnel staying in the secret camps in Mt. Hungtou to further strengthen the guard of the secret camps.

Upon his instructions, a unit under the command of Comrade Oh Jung Hup went to the second secret camp in Heihsiatzukou to guard against the enemy and some 20 comrades led by the commander of the fourth company were left in the secret camp in Mt. Hungtou to defend it.

Those staying in the secret camp in Mt. Hungtou, as Marshal Kim Il Sung instructed, hardened the deep snow lying in piles to make temporary "trenches of snow," and cut trees and planted them deep into the thick snow in the spots which offered a poor concealment as they were sparsely wooded. This made them look just like a natural forest.

Then water-tight guard was organized.

At the time Comrade Paek Hak Rim and I, together with other men of the guard unit, escorted Comrade Commander to the meeting place.

Comrade Commander returned from the meeting to the secret camp in Mt. Hungtou on the afternoon of February 14, 1937, the fourth day after his departure.

When the fourth company commander was reporting to Marshal Kim Il Sung the situation during his absence, shots abruptly sounded at the sentry post. Immediately a guerilla rushed in and reported to Comrade Commander that a large enemy force was coming along the ridge of the mountain.

Our sentries could not spot in time the enemy because of heavy snowstorm and were fighting a hard battle.

Things became tense.

Upon receiving the report, Marshal Kim Il Sung said it was sure that the enemy was coming from Erhtaokang, and ordered us to make prompt preparations for action, and to climb the ridge along which the enemy was coming and take up the southern ridge of Mt. Hungtou.

His forecast proved right. Those who appeared at the sentry post turned out to be an enemy's "punitive force" some 500 strong which was coming from Erhtaokang.

At this time our main force was in the direction of the second secret camp and our force remaining in the secret camp in Mt. Hungtou was only some 20 all told including men of the guard unit and orderlies.

Nevertheless, our determination to guard Comrade Commander was firm as never before.

Our comrades took up the designated place and followed the movements of the enemy with a sharp eye. Their faces were beaming with a resolve to fight a decisive battle. They examined again and again each handgrenade and bullet in order to hit the enemy more swiftly and precisely.

Some comrades buried under the snow their belongings that might encumber them in case of emergency.

(We should guard Comrade Kim Il Sung, Leader of our revolution and Commander, even at the cost of our lives! Let's defend with our lives our Headquarters, the brains and the General Staff of the Korean revolution!) Each of us made such a firm resolve.

Indeed, our hearts were full of a conviction that we could break through any difficulties and ordeals as Marshal Kim Il Sung, national hero and great Leader of the revolution, led the Korean people in the van of the revolution, and the Korean revolution would be victorious only under his leadership.

The sentries were continuously beating the enemy, moving from place to place. The enemies were drawing near through the snow. They wore white camouflages and had their rifle barrels in white bandage.

Comrade Commander studied every movement of the enemy and read the fighting spirit full of confidence in each face of our comrades. Then he called the company commander to him.

He issued a new order, smiling all over his face. As we looked at Comrade Commander who was perfectly calm and collected, our hearts were filled with a boundless trust in him and confidence in victory.

It was clear that Comrade Commander had already thought out a plan of operations to frustrate the enemy's reckless, desperate attempt and annihilate him.

... Clear the way for the enemy. And order the comrades at the sentry post to withdraw from there. Let them first descend along the ridge of the mountain for a while so as to make the enemy see them and then come down to the gorge by a roundabout way.

The order of Comrade Commander was intended to lure the enemy troops into an unforked path on the steep ridge on which a single mis-step would make the enemy tumble into the deep snow in a twinkle to wipe them out there, and to drive those enemies who would still attack us into the gorge to annihilate them there. When I fathomed his intention, I gained confidence and said to myself: "We can annihilate the enemy! Victory is ours!" I felt a new strength surging in me and even the white camouflage over my shoulders seemed to flap in the wind.

We, however, did not ease our strain at all. Following the movements of the enemy, we hid ourselves in the thick wood of big trees unawares to the enemy. And we spread out in a crescent shape facing the path which our sentries would come down and got ourselves fully ready for shooting.

Those enemy troops who had already climbed up the mountain madly fired at our withdrawing sentries.

Even in a snowstorm, we could distinguish the enemy's movements as clearly as we read our own palms.

Like a pack of wolves the enemy troops struggled through the snow to the top of the mountain. They made various gestures there. Some set up hurrahs as if they won the day; others jerked holding up their rifles. At last, an enemy officer looked round through his field

glass and ordered his unit down the mountain where we lay in ambush. The enemy was going to pursue our sentries who had withdrawn from the mountain just as Comrade Commander had anticipated.

Trapped by the luring tactics of Comrade Commander, the enemy started rushing down the steep ridge.

(You scoundrels, do you know where you are now? Here is General Kim Il Sung, our brilliant Leader, the mere mention of whose name gives you the shivers! . . . You fools, get wholesale death!) We felt our hearts burning with this thought, looking daggers at the enemy.

Eventually we started volleying at the enemy troops.

Our volley was a thunderbolt to the enemy who was intent only on pursuing our sentries who had withdrawn in snowstorm.

A greater confusion was created in the columns of the enemy who was running down in disorder. In an instant a large number of enemies were mowed down. Most of those at the head of the columns were killed and those following them, driven to fear and despair, were at a loss what to do. The ridge seemed to be strewn with the dead bodies of the enemy.

But the diabolical foes did not readily withdraw. Shouting "Forward!" time and again, they desperately tried to overcome the confusion created on the steep ridge. The battle grew hotter. Disregarding heavy casualties, the enemy launched attacks in waves.

The enemies' heavy and light machine guns madly spat fire from behind them in a desperate attempt to cover their "storming-party." At this moment the fourth company commander was wounded. Comrade Commander who had always taken care of his men with a paternal affection ordered four guerrillas to carry the wounded to the hospital in the rear even under such a critical situation.

Looking at this, we felt a lump in our throat.

(Let's punish the enemy more ruthlessly and defend at all costs General Kim Il Sung, paternal Leader!) We renewed our resolve.

Now our men were reduced to some 15 since five men left our ranks. But our blows at the enemy became heavier and heavier.

A little later the enemies at last came down the precipice of the ridge of the mountain stepping over the corpses. At the foot of the mountain they tried to form in fighting order and to "take" our positions by one charge.

But the geographical features of this place compelled the enemy to come through the narrow gorge and through the fathom-deep snow to approach our positions.

Now the enemy, entrapped completely by the sharp tactics of Comrade Commander, was like a mouse in a trap.

At last, they attempted "charges" under cover of machinegun fire only to suffer heavy casualties in each charge. Under fatal blows of the guerillas, the enemy was seized with greater terror as time went by.

At this moment there came the order of Comrade Commander to stop firing. He gave this order because the enemies impelled the people, who had been dragged out to carry their supplies, toward the forefront as "bullet shields" in order to have a chance to run away to save their dirty life in face of death. With this in view Comrade Commander ordered his men to stop firing for a while not to hurt the people.

Taking advantage of this chance, the enemy began to beat a hasty retreat.

The battle formation of the enemy fell into greater disorder. The survivals of the enemy stampeded, jostling one another to save their own necks.

Seeing this confusion, Comrade Commander immediately ordered the guerillas to charge. It was hard to shoot the enemy soldiers among the people, but the guerillas could plunge bayonets into their hearts confidently and freely.

Our men who were chasing the enemy, their white camouflages flapping in the wind, were as quick as lightning. The enemy fell here and there, giving plaintive screams.

Almost all the enemies who had been trapped into the gorge were wiped out after the severe battle and those following them beat a hasty retreat.

After dark, Comrade Commander ordered the guerillas to locate the camps of those enemies who fled and wipe out them, too.

Upon his order, a storming party was sent out. At a place about 15 *ri* away the storming party spotted tents pitched in the deep snow, in which the enemies were lying, too exhausted to run away further.

The enemy soldiers did not build a fire in fear of our assault and in the tents they were lying covering themselves with even those smocks they had taken from the people who carried supplies for them.

Of the people who had been forcibly mobilized that day, those who were placed in the van of the charge of the enemy were rescued by our guerillas. But many other people were still suffering from the enemy here. Outside some tents, these people were walking up and down shivering with cold in the snow, unable to go home because they were watched by the enemy sentries.

The enemies kept these people out of the tents and put them under watch to get these civilians to carry again their supplies lest these people should inform us guerillas of their whereabouts if they let these people escape in this area where we were operating.

At this sight the eyes of our comrades burned with rage. The storming party divided itself into several groups and approached the tents of the enemy.

(Inflict a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold death on the enemy! . . .) The men of our storming party first selected those tents where there were no civilians and concentrated fire on them, to help the people escape from the enemy. In the meantime some of the enemy survivals took to flight again.

But even these reckless enemies could not save their lives.

As soon as Comrade Oh Jung Hup and his men who were out in the direction of the second secret camp at this time, received a report from their patrolmen that they had found footprints of many people on the road leading to the secret camp in Mt. Hungtou, they hurried to the scene covering scores of *ri*. On the way they found the fleeing enemies. In co-operation with them, we trapped the enemies into a narrow gorge and wiped them out like a rat in a trap.

We could see how much anxious about the safety of the Headquarters Comrade Oh Jung Hup and his comrades-in-arms were. They were out of breath when they arrived.

We felt a lump in our throat, grasping their hands. When they heard the happy news that Comrade Commander was safe, they closely clasped us in their arms and rubbed their cheeks against ours in tears.

We, all choked with emotion, shouted hurrahs again and again in the snow.

Indeed, Comrade Oh Jung Hup and other anti-Japanese guerillas defended to the last the Headquarters of the revolution where Marshal Kim Il Sung was with a single mind even in those hard days attended with grave dangers and manifold difficulties. They thought only of the safety of the Headquarters where there was Marshal Kim Il Sung day and night even when they were pursued by the knavish and obstinate "punitive forces" and did not hesitate to dedicate their lives for him.

What enabled us to beat back that day the enemy forces outnumbering us scores of times and what enabled Comrade Oh Jung Hup and his comrades-in-arms to cover scores of *ri* at a breath to smash the enemy troops attacking the place where our Headquarters was situated? It was a single Red heart—the burning fighting spirit and loyalty to be faithful to the revolution to the end and to guard Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Korean revolution, with their lives upholding his outstanding leadership, and the boundless love for the fatherland and people.

With any machinations, desperate manoeuvres and armed forces could the enemy not block the road ahead of us who were marching, firmly armed with the great revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, rallied steel-like around him, upholding his well-advised line and strategic lines.

Taking pride and self-confidence in this, today we renew our resolve to defend with our lives the Central Committee of our Party headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Workers at the factory where Comrade Li Ryong Hak works are absorbed in studying the "Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerillas"

Following the Example of Anti-Japanese Fighters

Our people are now studying assiduously the glorious revolutionary traditions that took shape in the 15-year long anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, to inherit these traditions and make them bloom continually.

The brilliant revolutionary traditions built up in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle have become the source of strength and a precious asset that enable our people to score great achievements and victories in their revolutionary struggle and construction work.

In particular, the struggle and life of the anti-Japanese guerillas who under very difficult circumstances waged the protracted blood struggle against brigandish Japanese imperialism solely for the fatherland and people and won victory, have become a living example and a fine textbook which impress our people boundlessly and inspire them to a heroic struggle. Our people are studying hard the revolutionary traditions, to follow the examples set by the anti-Japanese forerunners, live and work like them and clearly understand the historical root of our Party and the revolution.

Many books and materials are utilized extensively for the study of the revolutionary traditions. They include the "Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerillas" and "For Freedom and Liberation of the People" which impressively show how our guerillas under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung waged the anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years and "Among the People" which indicates how Comrade Kim Il Sung, sharing joys and sorrows with the masses of the people and leading them forward after the liberation, has built a new, rich and powerful and happy society as we see today. Our people study these books in groups or individually in the rooms for the study of the revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il Sung in schools, offices, enterprises, cooperative farms, factories or in work places and at homes and strive to follow the examples set by the revolutionary forerunners.

Besides, they visit the museums of revolution and the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial and tour historic sites of revolution and battle sites of the anti-Japanese guerillas in various parts of the country. They often hold gatherings with the participants in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and combat heroes who, inheriting the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese fighters, performed distinguished exploits during the past Fatherland Liberation War.

Through their studies and gatherings, our people are constantly revolutionizing and *working-classizing* themselves, modelling after the great revolutionary ideas and the ideas of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and his outstanding leadership and high virtue, and the high communist spiritual world and lofty traits of the anti-Japanese guerillas educated and brought up under the direct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung—infinite loyalty to the Headquarters of the revolution where he is, burning hatred towards the enemy, boundless love for the people, indomitable revolutionary spirit, revolutionary comradeship, socialist patriotism, proletarian internationalism, etc.

The same may be said of the workers and technicians of the factory where Comrade Li Ryong Hak works. Under the slogan "Let's live and work like the anti-Japanese guerillas," they make efforts to embody in their life and work the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese forerunners. Every worker and technician, without reference to age and sex, have notebooks necessary for the study of the revolutionary traditions. They put down in their notebooks their impressions of the Reminiscences they have read and their resolve to live like the anti-Japanese fighters. At the gatherings of public organizations in their workteams or workshops, they evince their determination to live and work like the revolutionary forerunners.

The workers of the press workshop of this factory resolved to increase twice the utility rate of equipment by making great innovations in equipment management. To translate their resolve into practice, they made up their minds to emulate the spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas who had loved their arms as the apple of the eye and been well versed in handling them. And then they deeply studied Reminiscences "Comrades, Take This Pistol!" showing how anti-Japanese fighters, sacrificing even their lives, handed to their comrades-in-arms the weapons they had captured from the enemy at the cost of their lives and "For Arms" showing how our fighters captured weapons from the enemy to arm themselves in the early days of organizing the anti-Japanese guerilla units.

At a gathering chairman Li Do Jun of a primary organization of the Socialist Working Youth League began to speak on the subject: "Let's value and handle well the equipment dyed with blood of revolutionary forerunners and imbued with their lofty will."

He noted: At a meeting of the leading functionaries of local Party and mass organizations held in Antu immediately after the September 18 incident in 1931 (aggression of the Japanese imperialists against Northeast China) Comrade Kim Il Sung said that it was of no use sighing for grief or sitting idle and crying over the enemy's brutal atrocities, so they must rise in arms and fight. Upholding his line of waging the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the anti-Japanese guerillas, while arming themselves with weapons they had captured barehanded from the enemy, fought against the Japanese imperialists for 15 years. It is thanks to this bloody struggle that the flourishing socialist system has been established as we see today. So every installation and each nut we handle, he stressed, are associated with the blood shed by the revolutionary forerunners and with their lofty spirit.

That day workteam leader Jang Bong Rok also stated a vivid fact that during the Fatherland Liberation War our workers protected their lathes from the enemy's bombings by covering them with their own bodies and thus ensured production paying no heed to their wounds.

Emphasizing that every one should emulate this revolutionary spirit and carefully handle the installations imbued with their lofty will, he said that those who increase production twice or thrice are revolutionary soldiers boundlessly faithful to the Party and the Leader.

In this way, through the study of the "Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerillas" the workers came to have a deep understanding of the fact that each installation they handle is not a simple means of production needed in processing and assembling products but a revolutionary weapon necessary for succeeding to the revolutionary cause of the anti-Japanese guerillas who, capturing with naked fists the enemy's weapons, repulsed the Japanese imperialists and liberated the country, and for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and unifying the fatherland.

Thus a great improvement has been made in the operation of equipment.

Press operator Cha Je Hang is convinced that he can carry out his revolutionary tasks with credit only when he is well versed in his machine as the anti-Japanese guerillas hit each electric lamp swinging in the wind at a single shot in their night attack on the enemy's fortress. He has endeavoured to have a thorough knowledge of the structure of his machine including the oiling hole which is as small as a needle's eye. Besides, he has been thoroughly acquainted with operation methods and safety regulations. Thus he has considerably increased the operation rate of his machine.

Worker Uh Ryong Sun has made up his mind to prepare himself so that he can repair lorries splendidly under any difficult conditions as the anti-Japanese guerillas, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, manufactured bombs, repaired weapons on their own strength and fought and won victory over the enemy. And he himself prepared jigs and tools sufficient for one year.

Not only that. All the workers of this workshop prepared in a short space of time tools and jigs sufficient for more than half a year and rationally remodelled installations, thereby enhancing their capacity over two times.

Here is another story. Around last June 20 when the factory was winding up its first-half-year plan, an urgent, heavy task was assigned to it, a task of repairing lorries and turning out several buses in the remaining 10 days of the first half-year which would have taken almost one month and a half in the past.

At that time, too, the workers and technicians of this factory found a solution for the matter by working in the revolutionary spirit and traits of the anti-Japanese guerillas who had thoroughly and unconditionally implemented any orders given by Comrade Kim Il Sung. To this end, they made a profound study of some subjects of the "Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerillas" and "Among the People." They involved the story "Order Must Be Carried out Unconditionally and to the Last" which depicts anti-Japanese guerillas who, with high revolutionary consciousness, executed Comrade Kim Il Sung's order without fail in any adversity; "Yungil Bombs" describing how guerillas displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance manufactured even bombs on their own and smashed the enemy; and "There Is Nothing We Cannot

(Continued on page 44)

Bochonbo today viewed from the bank of the Karim river

Eternal Glory to BOCHONBO!

KIM DONG SON

We looked round the town of Bochonbo. At the entrance of the former Japanese police sub-station we saw vivid bullet marks made during the attack on the town by the anti-Japanese guerillas. Then we visited the sites of the fire station, post office and agricultural experimental station, whose buildings were all burnt down in the battle. We stood a while before a zelkova tree in front of the forestry conservancy station. Seeing all these vivid reminders of the battle the anti-Japanese guerillas had conducted in the town 31 years ago, we could picture to ourselves the battle at that time. Every house, every telegraph pole and every alley in Bochonbo seemed to be most precious and meaningful.

We stopped before the sites of the machinegun positions used by a protection and interception party of the anti-Japanese guerillas during the battle, before we went to the Bochonbo Museum. The museum was in the heart of the city.

On display in the museum were hundreds of photographs, charts, relics, sketch maps, publications, sculptures and oil paintings. Looking at many materials and listening to the guide's explanation, we pictured in our minds the whole course of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the direct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Looking round the exhibits in the Bochonbo Museum, we recalled the following words of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the significance of the Bochonbo battle:

"...The significance of the battle does not lie in the number of the Japanese scoundrels killed but in the fact that the battle showed that the Korean people were not dead but alive and cast the ray of revolution to the people deepening their conviction that they would surely be victorious if they fought against Japanese imperialism.

"The Bochonbo battle proclaimed before the whole world that the Korean people resist Japanese imperialism, the Koreans do not recognize the notion of the Koreans and the Japanese being one flesh, and the Koreans and the Japanese are not descendants of one and the same ancestor, the Koreans will not co-operate with the Japanese scoundrels in invading China, the Koreans will not discard their mother tongue, nor will they drop their names to take those of the Japanese, the Koreans are not dead but alive and that they can win if they fight against the Japanese imperialists. This is the strategic significance of the Bochonbo battle. Herein lies the historical significance of the Bochonbo battle."

Indeed, the flames of Bochonbo lit up by Comrade Kim Il Sung were the fierce flames foretelling the doom of the Japanese imperialists while to the Korean people they were the flames giving firmer hopes and strength for national regeneration. Today too, these flames like eternal flames are flaring up furiously in our hearts, inspiring us vigorously to the titanic struggle for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and unifying the fatherland, and to the great victory of the cause of socialism-communism.

Leaving the museum we renewed our firm determination to live and work as the revolutionary fighters did.

During the visit to the battle sites, we were told in detail about the frenzy of the Japanese imperialists and their miserable defeats following the Bochonbo battle.

The Japanese imperialists resorted to "large-scale punitive operations" to retrieve the crushing defeat they had suffered in the Bochonbo battle.

For the "punitive operations" the enemy mobilized the police force and frontier guards from various districts including Hyesan and Changpai. However, they could not escape from another crushing defeat. The anti-Japanese guerillas, acting upon the prominent strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung, lured the chasing enemy into the Gushi-gol valley to smash them again.

Now, the Japanese imperialists who had suffered a heavy defeat again in the battle in Mt. Gushi hurled in their regular army—more than 2,000 troops of the 74th Regiment in Hamhung belonging to the 19th Division in Ranam, a self-styled "crack unit."

The enemy troops rushed to Mt. Chiensanfeng in nearly 100 trucks following the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

But in the fierce Chiensanfeng battle, too, the Japanese imperialists were crushingly defeated, suffering more than 1,500 casualties.

The Chiensanfeng battle which was, so to speak, a continuation of the Bochonbo battle fully demonstrated the indomitable might of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by Marshal Kim Il Sung and gave the Korean people firmer conviction of victory.

Thus, the great strategic aim of the advance operations in the homeland, especially of the Bochonbo battle, mapped out by Comrade Kim Il Sung was materialized.

The ray of revolution shed in Bochonbo is spreading with greater brilliance in our era—the era of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Today in Bochonbo where there was not a single factory in the past, many local industrial factories have been built as in other towns of the

The Bochonbo Museum is always crowded with visitors from various parts of the country

The Japanese police sub-station seized by the anti-Japanese guerillas in the Bochonbo battle

Following the Banner of the D.P.R.K.

Some time ago tens of thousands of books with the flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in print were distributed in different parts of South Kyongsang Province in South Korea and this threw the South Korean puppet authorities into a panic. There was another happening that people in Taegu and other South Korean cities and villages and even soldiers in the puppet army shouted "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!"

These happenings despite the brutal fascist suppression by the bayonet reflect the unanimous desire of the South Korean people to lead a happy and worthwhile life following the direct leadership of the distinguished Leader Premier Kim Il Sung under the banner of the D.P.R.K. And it is a fact that as days go by the South Korean people who are fighting against U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique for the right to life and democracy and for the cause of the independent unification of the country have stronger yearning after the northern half of the Republic and a greater reverence and affection for and trust in Marshal Kim Il Sung, our great Leader.

"WE CAN LEAD A BETTER LIFE, TOO, ONLY UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF PREMIER KIM IL SUNG"

"...I have been to the North. I was fishing on the sea when a typhoon took me there.

"Though I stayed there for a short period, I witnessed that Premier Kim Il Sung was conducting the affairs of state splendidly and it made me realize many things. Whenever we talk about the North with our relatives or intimate friends, we cannot help feeling reverence and affection for Premier Kim Il Sung.

"Really he is a politician serving the people. I was moved to tears when I saw in a documentary film Premier Kim Il Sung shaking hands with each worker in a factory and having conversations with them, and shelling beans together with peasants in a village while consulting them about the affairs of state.

"My relatives and friends who were told about the situation in the North say: politics should be conducted that way. We can lead a better life, too, only under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung. And surely the day will come..."

This is what a South Korean fisherman who went to Japan said to the people there.

Another South Korean visited Japan and happened to be present at a meeting held by the Korean nationals in Japan in honour of the 55th birthday of Marshal Kim Il Sung. When he was told many things about Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and great Leader of our nation, he made a following note:

"...The stories about Marshal Kim Il Sung's relentless anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 long years, about his leadership in the victorious Fatherland Liberation War in which the Yankees were defeated, about his building a happy land of socialism in North Korea, and particularly about the fact that, never forgetting the South Korean compatriots, he is making every effort to liberate us from the vicious regime by unifying the country —all these are strongly impressed on my memory. How much they are to be thankful for!

"If the worst regime had not been rigged up in South Korea, our country would have been unified long ago and the compatriots in the southern half would have been freed from the miserable life in the present living hell and have been leading such a happy life as those in the northern half do enjoying his affection..."

In the northern half of the D.P.R.K. where the people are masters of the country, an advanced socialist system has been firmly established, an end was put to the root cause of centuries-long backwardness and exploitation and poverty for good, rivers and mountains as well as men have undergone a great change, a firm independent foundation of the national economy has been laid promising the future of the nation, and the people's economy has rapidly developed. As a result, an era of a great national prosperity has set in.

This new, great miracle-making era—the era of the Workers' Party—is unthinkable apart from the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

That is why the tourists from South Korea who had come to the Tokyo Olympic Games, said admiringly that "a new society was built in one half of the country under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung." Prior to this they visited the organs of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and were better acquainted with the development in the D.P.R.K. through visual aids and materials.

"BEST IS POLITICS IN THE NORTH"

The socialist system, a good system to live in, established in the northern half of the D.P.R.K. by the Party and the Leader is the hope-giving beacon for the South Korean people who are yearning after a new government, a new system and a new life.

All the achievements made in socialist construction in the northern half of the country, the base of the Korean revolution, encourage the South Korean people in their revolutionary struggle and are a firm guarantee for providing them with such a happy life as the people in the northern half lead when the country is unified.

The South Korean people see the future of the country and of their own in the glorious and victorious path the D.P.R.K. has been traversing. Following is what they say:

"In the North politics holds dearest a man and the people are placed at the fore."

"There exists no worry about food, clothing, education of children, and medical treatment in the North; it is a rare society."

"In the North politics ensures everyone freedom and equality; all legitimate trades are equally

country. There factories are turning out scores of kinds of products. In the past Bochonbo had old-fashioned small private schools. But today there are several schools at various levels including the Kim Il Sung Higher Agricultural School. The new generation are studying in these schools to succeed to the revolutionary cause of the anti-Japanese fighters.

Also in Bochon there are rest homes for Young Pioneers, students and working people. Vacationers who enjoy their holidays in this sacred place of revolution come to realize deeply how their happy life of today has been brought about.

We talked with Jang Jae Bok, a smelter from the Hwanghae Iron Works, Hwang Gui Hyon, a nurseryman from the Afforestation Station of Pyonggang County, and many other vacationers there.

"Visiting the battle sites following the footmarks of the anti-Japanese guerillas, I feel energy surging up within me. I deem it the greatest honour in the world to have Premier Kim Il Sung as our Leader. Premier Kim Il Sung has brought about through the 15-year long sanguinary struggle the era of the Workers' Party of Korea when our country is prospering and always leads us to victory! Returning to my work place I will make greater efforts to turn out much more steel." Smelter Jang Jae Bok was not the only one to cherish such a feeling.

Nurseryman Hwang Gui Hyon said: "In this place I have thoroughly understood that every tree and every blade of grass of the socialist fatherland are precious to me. I am determined to work, study, and live as the anti-Japanese fighters did."

Such feelings of theirs are quite understandable. In Bochonbo we clearly witnessed the might of the people who are united steel-strong to defend with their lives the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people. Eternal glory to Bochonbo! Leaving for the battle sites in the Musan district we looked back more than once at the streets of Bochonbo receding into the distance.

honourable. So politics in the North is best and the communists are the finest people."

"In the North everyone works diligently and has a strong co-operative spirit. That is why construction is carried on rapidly."

"We feel national pride in politics in the North. We also feel pride in being Koreans."

In South Korea there are millions of unemployed wandering about the streets. They say:

"We hear that there are lots of jobs in North Korea. We can live a worthwhile life only when we are in such a society."

The factory laborers in South Korea are driven like cattle under the yoke of capital and barely eke out a living. They say: "We would have nothing to regret if we could work a single day at a factory in the northern half where there is an excellent system of social security."

And the South Korean peasants who suffer from hard work and poverty under the feudalistic landownership express their desire:

"We wish to do farming to our hearts' content in such a place as the northern half where machines do work for men and which knows no crop failur." Many poor urban residents say:

"How happy are the people in North Korea where medical service and education are free of charge!"

Indeed, it is impossible to write all of such stories of those South Korean people who, suffering the bitterest poverty and deprived of all rights under oppression and humiliation and valuing the truth and justice, are yearning after the northern half of the D.P.R.K.

As an American journalist wrote that the South Koreans were watching the North intently, their longing for the socialist system established in the northern half of the D.P.R.K. is becoming greater day by day.

The South Korean people have awakened to the fact that only along the road the North has traversed and only under the socialist system can they enjoy a worthwhile life. Such conviction of theirs has been deepened by the gruesome reality of life in South Korea.

For more than 20 years of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule, the South Korean people have been subjected to misfortune and sufferings. They have been trodden underfoot by a handful of landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats who are wielding power.

Therefore, it is only natural that the South Korean people, realizing through experience that they can expect nothing but greater sacrifices and sufferings in that rotten, criminal social system, curse and reject the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and are more and more inclined towards the northern half where the people enjoy a free and happy life.

A Japanese journalist who visited South Korea a few years ago wrote that the people were in dire straits there and were "yearning after the North." Referring to the feeling of the people who asked him whether he had been to North Korea, he continued: "Once the people have crossed a pass, they will never return to their former state. Something quite different from the past is growing in each heart of them." This shows how much the minds of the South Korean people are inclined towards the North at the dictation of the truth of life.

"WE MUST RISE UP UPHOLDING THE BANNER OF THE NORTH"

The South Korean people are not merely longing for the day when they can live a worthwhile life following the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, under the banner of the D.P.R.K. but are well aware that for the day they must wage relentless struggle against the enemy, U.S. imperialism and its stooges, devoting themselves to the cause of the South Korean revolution and the country's independent unification.

"We have only one conclusion—to rise up holding high the banner of the North." This is the feeling of the South Korean people, as a French journalist pointed out.

It is known to all that when the Third Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea took a compatriotic measure proposing to send foods and relief goods and to take over jobless people and provide them with jobs and a stable life in the northern half in order to alleviate the sufferings of the South Korean people even before the country's unification, a South Korean newspaper carried in its readers' column a letter from its reader under the heading "Give Us Food" reflecting the will of the South Korean people. The author of the letter demanded the Pak Jung Hi clique: "If the government is unable to take any relief measure for the people, accept the two million *sok* of rice the North is offering and distribute it among the people!"

In his speech in the name of the South Korean people fighting for the right to life and democracy and the independent unification of the country a representative from South Korea present at the Fourth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly said as follows:

"The South Korean people love and admire the northern half of the Republic and Premier Kim Il Sung and this constitutes a great banner under which the entire South Korean people are united with one will and one ideology. Thanks to the banner, we South Korean people have been able to fight on uninterruptedly in such a gruesome sea of blood as South Korea, not yielding to the enemy, and not taking the wrong path, but uniting ourselves more firmly with each passing day."

"I feel it the greatest honour to devote my life, following the teachings of Marshal Kim Il Sung, to hastening the day when his lofty and deep love will clear off the dark clouds in the southern sky."

"I believe that all of us will have no feeling of shame only when we do our best for the country and people in accordance with Premier Kim Il Sung's unification programme."

"We are firmly convinced that the final victory belongs to us when we fight on uniting ourselves firmly around Marshal Kim Il Sung, our great Leader."

National Day of the Tanzanian People

April 26 this year is the fourth anniversary of the founding of the United Tanzanian Republic. On this significant day the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the Tanzanian people who are waging a vigorous struggle for safeguarding the country's independence and sovereignty and for developing their national economy under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

Since the founding of the United Tanzanian Republic the U.S. and British imperialists regarding the progressive policy of the Tanzanian Government as an eyesore have been persistently resorting to all conceivable vicious schemes to overthrow it.

But no manoeuvre on the part of the imperialists could bring the awakened Tanzanian people to their knees and check the independent development of Tanzania.

The Tanzanian Government adopted a law on increasing the defence capabilities to safeguard the country's independence from the aggression of the imperialists and took measures for reinforcing the People's Defence Army and at the same time for giving military training to the entire people. It was also decided to fill with the Africans posts of responsibility in the army and the state administrative organs.

The Tanzanian Government also banned the decadent American movie shows, expelled from the country the U.S. diplomats and correspondents who had been engaged in espionage and destructive activities and broke off the diplomatic relations with British imperialism.

The Tanzanian Government adheres to the neutral policy not yielding to the threat and economic pressure of the U.S. and British imperialists and endeavours to develop the friendly relations with the socialist and peace-loving countries and supports the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of the peoples of the colonies and semi-colonial countries such as Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea.

The Tanzanian Government not only holds to the independent position in politics but is also building the national economy with the spirit of self-reliance.

The Government nationalized all banks and placed big firms under its control.

In Zanzibar land is being distributed to the peasants free of charge.

In Tanzania the Five-Year Plan is being stepped up on the basis of the spirit of the Arusha declaration, which reads:

"To build a state of workers and peasants where no capitalists and feudal lords exist and man does not exploit man and to put the basic means of production under the control of workers and peasants... One of the basic conditions for the realization of this purpose is self-reliance and the active and creative labour of the entire population of the country."

All these measures constitute a telling blow at the U.S. and British imperialists who are scheming to enslave the newborn Tanzania again by using their economic foothold. They also provide a foundation of independent development to the country.

Marking the National Day of Tanzania the Korean people wholeheartedly rejoice at the great achievements the Tanzanian people have made in the struggle for the independent development of the country, bravely repulsing the schemes of the colonialists.

Though Korea and Tanzania are far apart from each other geographically they are closely linked to each other in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and the relations of friendship between the peoples of our two countries are further developing.

The diplomatic relations have already been established between the two countries and visits of delegations and economic and cultural intercourse are daily strengthening their friendly relations.

The Korean people will in the future too, as in the past, stand on the side of the Tanzanian people who are marching forward along the road of independence and self-sustenance under the banner of anti-imperialist struggle and support their righteous cause.

The Korean people wish the Tanzanian people fresh successes in their struggle for safeguarding independence and self-sustenance against the destructive activities of the imperialists.

Such is the fighting spirit and conviction of the South Korean people.

U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are continuing to resort to fascist tyranny, fearing most the unswerving fighting spirit and conviction confirmed in the hearts of the South Korean people. No attempts of the enemy, however, can stop the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people who are encouraged by the mighty revolutionary force in the northern half of our Republic.

The grand struggle waged by the Korean people both in South and North Korea under the banner of anti-U.S., national-salvation will certainly put an end to U.S. imperialist colonial rule in South Korea and the day will surely come when the South Korean people enjoy a free and happy life in a unified country under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and under the banner of the D.P.R.K.

We Express Militant Solidarity with the Fighting African Peoples

Marking April 15, the "Day of Freedom of Africa," the Korean people extend warm greetings to and militant solidarity with the African peoples who are fighting for the complete abolishment of colonialism, old and new, and for freedom, liberation and the consolidation of national independence.

Today the flames of the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle are powerfully flaring up on the African Continent.

The peoples of many countries in Africa who have already won national independence are energetically waging the sacred struggle to consolidate national independence, safeguard sovereignty, and build an independent national economy and for social progress. And in the countries still under the imperialist fetters the armed struggle is being waged to drive out the imperialists and colonialists and win national independence.

The people of the United Arab Republic who know well through their experience of life what the imperialist "aid" means resolutely rejected the economic "aid" of U.S. imperialism designed for subordination.

The Tanzanian people made public the "Arusha Declaration" of weighty significance in the social, political and economic life and took decisive measures to nationalize the properties of the foreign monopolies under the slogan of self-reliance.

Algeria, Guinea, Mali, the Congo (B) and many other countries, too, took a series of progressive measures to consolidate independence and defend sovereignty, delivering heavy blows to the colonialists, old and new.

The peoples of the countries under colonial rule such as Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea are raising higher the flames of armed struggle to achieve national liberation at all costs, expanding their ranks in the light of the new offensive of the imperialists and colonialists who are exerting desperate efforts to remain there.

And the African peoples are waging the resolute struggle against the racists. In every part of the African Continent the imperialists and colonialists are being beaten and their position is going from bad to worse.

However, the imperialists are disinclined to quit Africa of their own accord. They are more viciously trying to attain their aggressive end.

In all parts of the world the imperialists and colonialists headed by the U.S. imperialists outrageously interfere in the internal affairs of other countries by using "aid" as a bait, are perpetrating destructive and subversive activities to deviate other countries one by one from the progressive road and to place them under their control, and are bloodily suppressing the peoples who have risen up in the sacred struggle for freedom and independence.

All these facts show that U.S. imperialism is the most heinous plunderer of the African peoples and the common enemy of the world's people.

Life testifies that freedom, national independence and social progress cannot be won without a resolute struggle against old and new colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

That is why today the African peoples are valiantly struggling to consolidate national independence and for self-sustenance and the final liberation of Africa, resolutely opposing the aggressive machinations of the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists. The Africa of today is not the Dark Continent of yesterday where the imperialists behaved themselves like a master, exploited and plundered the peoples at random and kept the people in the bondage of slavery.

The master of Africa is the African peoples and no force on earth can check the vigorous struggle of the African peoples for final liberation of Africa.

When the African peoples unite and fight stubbornly against imperialism, they can cut off in time the vicious tentacles of the imperialists stretched to Africa and win the final liberation and freedom of Africa.

The Korean people will in the future too, as in the past, actively support and encourage the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of the African peoples.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said: **"Our Party and our Government consider it an important principle of foreign policy to support the struggle of the Afro-Asian and Latin-American peoples against imperialism and for freedom and liberation."**

The African peoples who have been tempered in the prolonged anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle and are carrying on the vigorous struggle for their just cause will surely be crowned with victory in their just struggle.

A VISIT TO THE MILITARY DEMARCATION LINE

DHANAPALA WEERASEKERA

Vice-President of the Ceylon-Korea Friendship Association

On the 7th of September (1967-*Ed.*) the Ceylon-Korea Friendship Association delegation to Korea comprising Mr. Maithripala Senanayake, M.P., and its leader, Mr. Micheal Siriwardana, M.P., and myself visited to the military demarcation line between South Korea under U.S. occupation and North Korea. The conference hall of the Armistice Commission is situated in Panmunjom, just a few kilometres away from Kaesong.

I had read much about the situation on the military demarcation line and we in Ceylon had always been interested in the problem created by the division of Korea but what we saw for ourselves here confirmed even more than we had expected. My own faith in the United Nations Organization which was already waning has been shattered and now in my opinion the United Nations is a political prostitute which is available to the Americans on demand or for money. In Korea it is more clear that American imperialist aggressors have prostituted the United Nations for their purposes.

On the North Korean side of the military demarcation line I did not see a single foreign soldier in the whole country and the demilitarized zone as well as the military demarcation line is manned by Koreans, but it is very strange that neither the demilitarized zone nor the military demarcation line on the South Korean side is manned by a single South Korean. Officers and soldiers on the military demarcation line including those stationed at the guard posts and the Armistice Commission headquarters representing South Korea are all Americans. The fact that security on the North Korean side is maintained by patriotic North Koreans while security on the South Korean side is maintained by Americans is a clear indictment and proves beyond doubt that the Americans are in South Korea not at the request of its people but have usurped the rights of the people there. They are propping up the unpopular and corrupt regime which suits the capitalist stooges in South Korea as well as the warmongering aggressor Johnson and his clique in the U.S.A.

On the North Korean side farmers are permitted to cultivate their fields right inside the demilitarized zone and there are well-grown rice fields and farmers' cottages right up to the border, while on the southern side the whole of the demilitarized zone and even some miles beyond that is absolutely bare. No South Koreans are permitted to come anywhere within this area as the Americans know that the large majority of the workers and peasants and even the majority of the soldiers are more loyal to Premier Kim Il Sung and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea than to the South Korean puppet regime. The officers of the Korean People's Army on the military demarcation line are cheerful, self-confident and polite, while the American soldiers we saw were strutting about in a most arrogant manner as though they were a parallel to Hitler's fascist master race. When a bold colonel of the Korean People's Army was explaining to us about the provocations of the U.S. aggressors along the military demarcation line, the U.S. men were standing by and listening. The colonel explained the fact that these soldiers of imperialist America were in reality aggressors but were pretending to be there under the authority of the U.N.O. to fight for the freedom of the South Koreans. I could not resist asking the Americans why they did not get back to their country and make their efforts to give freedom to the Negroes in America itself without interfering in the internal affairs of Korea.

The so-called Armistice Commission of the American side is now a farce. The inspection teams of N.N.S.C. have unilaterally been sent away from the ports of entry in the South where they were empowered to inspect the entry of new arms by the U.S. aggressors.

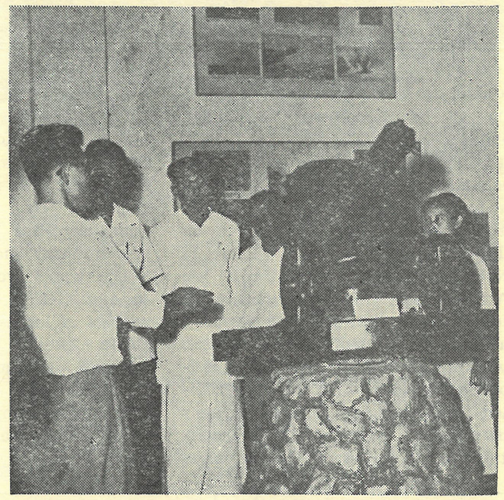
In violation of the armistice agreement the American aggressors have had the audacity to build a structure called "Freedom House" where they carry out propaganda against North Korea. A few weeks before our visit five North Korean soldiers were ambushed and shot to death while they were well within the North Korean border. It is very ominous that just as the Korean situation worsened and fresh aggression followed the visit of Dulles to the border, provocations are on the increase after Johnson paid his visit to South Korea.

The peace-loving people of the world salute the patriotic people of Korea and their Leader Premier Kim Il Sung and look forward to the inevitable day when the American aggressors and their puppet in the South are completely routed.

Long live Premier Kim Il Sung!

Long live the people of Korea!

The delegation at the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial (The author is the third from left)



Sports and Culture

National Art Festival

The national art festival of music, dance, drama and acrobatics was held in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, from December last year to January this year.

33 art troupes from Pyongyang and provinces took part in the festival, which served to bring about a new upsurge in the creation of revolutionary and militant literature and art and enhance the ideological level and artistic value of stage art, thereby thoroughly arming the working people of our country with the unitary ideology of the Party.

In the festival various numbers were staged—works depicting the sagacity of the guidance and high virtues of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people; the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party established in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle under the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung; the heroic struggle waged by our people during the Fatherland Liberation War; and the revolutionary spirit and lofty mental and moral traits of our working people who are raising the flames of a new, great revolutionary upsurge upholding wholeheartedly the Party's line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and waging the vigorous struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and to materialize the cause of unification of the fatherland at the earliest date; and the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people.

The performances were given at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre, Moranbong Theatre, State Drama Theatre, Pyongyang Theatre and State Acrobatic Theatre attracting the attention of citizens during the whole course of the festival.

National Skating Championships

In December last year the National Skating Championships was held on Lake Bujon in the northern district of our country.

The championships was attended by many best champions from the February 8 Team and other teams of Pyongyang City and provinces of Ryanggang, Jagang and North Pyongan. In the meets the men's 500 m, 1,500 m, 5,000 m and 10,000 m events, women's 500 m, 1,000 m, 1,500 m and 3,000 m events, and matches of ice-hockey and figure-skating took place.

Man and woman champions who had always sweated profusely in training upholding the Party's policy of physical culture and sports displayed to the full their high fighting spirit and fine technique showing the rapidly developing skating sports in our country.

In particular, the champions of the Pyongyang City team scored excellent results in all events.

By breaking the records of the Republic in the women's 1,500 m event and in all-round total in four events and in the men's 5,000 m race and in all-round total in four events respectively, Merited Sportswoman Han Pil Hwa and Pak Song Un won the speed-skating championships of the Republic for 1967.

As to the total points, Pak Song Un won first place and Li Do Ju was the runner-up in the men's speed-skating events; in the women's events first place went to Han Pil Hwa and the second to Ko Kyong Hi. All the four are from the Pyongyang City team.

In the ice-hockey game the Pyongyang City team was placed first and the Ryanggang Provincial team second.

Kim Hye Kyun and Kim Suk Hwa of the North Pyongan Provincial team held the top in figure-skating.

(Continued from page 35)

Do If the Revolution Demands" about a moving story of how guerillas filed big needles to adapt them to sewing machines and made several hundred pairs of Korean socks in a matter of one week as ordered by the headquarters; and "There Is Nothing Impossible for Us If We Are Armed with Revolutionary Ideas" (from "Among the People") about a heroic story of the Korean working class which, with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Premier, manufactured lorries on their own for the first time in our country in the postwar days when everything was reduced to ashes.

They held a bon-fire gathering late at night and pledged to implement without fail the new task by emulating the revolutionary spirit displayed by the anti-Japanese guerillas. Thus they rose up in a revolutionary manner.

The wheel workteam turned out in a matter of five days as many springs of large-size bus as produced in twenty days in the past, without increasing labour three times. During this short period, they made many technical innovations and increased work efficiency 5 times.

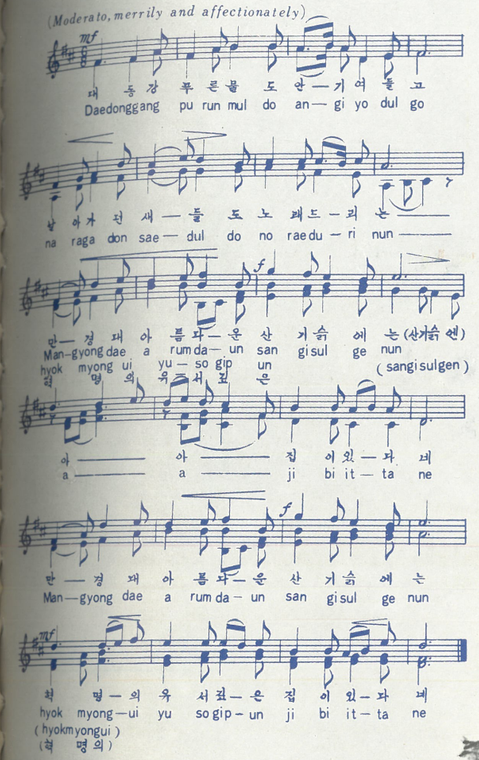
Modelling after the boundless loyalty of the anti-Japanese guerillas to the revolution and their unyielding revolutionary spirit, the members of the press workteam who undertook the production of frames and other forged goods also attained great results in their work by waging a strenuous labour struggle.

Now in every corner of our country where the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas prevails, the militant stamina of the era of revolution runs high and the flames of great upsurge is flaring up fiercely.

Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

만경대의 노래
MANGYONGDAEUI NORAE

Words by Jo Ryong Chul
Music by Kim Ok Song


(Moderato, merrily and affectionately)
mf
대 동 강 푸 른 물 도 안 — 기 여 들 고
Daedonggang pu run mul do an — gi yo dul go
날 아 가 던 새 — 들 도 노 래 도 — 리 는
na raga don sae — dul do no rae du — ri nun
만 — 경 대 아 름 다 — 운 산 기 슭 에 는 (산기슭 엔)
Man-gyong dae a rum da — un san gi sul ge nun
혁 명 의 유 서 깊 은 (sangi sulgen)
hyok myong ui yu — so gip un
아 — 아 — 집 이 있 — 자 네
a — a — ji bi it — ta ne
만 — 경 대 아 름 다 — 운 산 기 슭 에 는
Man — gyong dae a rum da — un san gi sul ge nun
혁 명 의 유 서 깊 은 집 이 있 — 자 네
hyok myong — ui yu so gip — un ji bi it — ta ne
(hyokmyongui)
(혁 명 의)

Song of Mangyongdae

1. The blue waters of the Daedong lap
   And birds flying in the air sing of
   Mangyongdae, at the foot of whose beautiful hill
   Stands the time-honoured home of revolution,
   Mangyongdae, at the foot of whose beautiful hill
   Stands the time-honoured home of revolution.
2. Over the native place of Marshal Kim Il Sung,
   Who fought upholding his long family tradition
   Of patriotism with red blood of revolution,
   A new spring has dawned amid his love.
   Over the native place of Marshal Kim Il Sung
   A new spring has dawned amid his love.
3. In the snowstorms of the 15-year long
   anti-Japanese armed struggle,
   This place he forgot at no time.
   His fight for the new spring of the country
   Has borne flowers on this land today.
   His fight for the new spring of the country
   Has borne flowers on this land today.

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Pyongyang, Korea